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GENERAL

742. Brandt, Frithiof. *Psykologi*. (Psychology.) Copenhagen: Munksgaard. v. I, 1950, 182 p., DKr 9.50; v. II, 1947, (3rd. ed.), 330 p., DKr 18.00.—In volume I the author discusses the nature of psychology, its scope and limitations, defining psychology as the science of consciousness. This volume contains chapters about the nervous system and the senses. The second volume mainly deals with cognition, perception, ideation, thinking, memory, imagination and intelligence. The author's orientation is physiological and experimental, the two volumes containing no chapters on dynamic, clinical, or psychoanalytic psychology.—C. Hambro.
743. Dahl, Holger. *Kortfattet psykologi*. (Brief Introduction to Psychology.) Copenhagen: Gyldendal, 1949. 135 p. DKr 4.50.—This small volume is a popular introduction to psychology to be used by study groups and others without any previous reading in psychology. The orientation of the book is psychoanalytical and clinical and it stresses the applied and mental hygiene aspects of clinical psychology.—C. Hambro.
744. Daval, Simone, & Guillemain, Bernard. *Psychologie: méthodes et champs d'applications*. (Psychology: its methods and fields of application.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France. 1951. vii + 568 pp. 900 fr.—In this first volume, the contents are: Brief history of psychology; Experimental and Physiological; Tests; Psychoanalysis; Social, Animal, and Child; Psychopathology. Also are included selected short passages from such authors as Freud, Bühler, Piaget, Koffka, Wallon, Pavlov, Rorschach, Terman, Adler, and Spearman.—R. W. Husband.
745. Daval, Simone, & Guillemain, Bernard. *Psychologie: les fonctions psychiques*. (Psychology: mental functions.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France. 1951. pp. 569-998. 680 fr.—This is Volume 2, and by sections deals with: The Affective side of life; Intelligence, speech, imagination, memory; Will, attention; and Personality. Quoted passages, aside from those by James, Janet, and Koffka, are largely from French authors who are not well known to American psychologists.—R. W. Husband.
746. Ekman, Gösta; Husén, Torsten; Johansson, Gunnar, & Sandström, Carl Ivar. (Ed.) *Essays in psychology . . . David Katz*. Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksells, 1951, x, 283 p.—Chapters are abstracted separately in this issue.—A. K. Solars.
747. Kouwer, D. J., & Linschoten, J. *Inleiding tot de psychologie*. (Introduction to psychology.) Bern: Assen, 1951. 180 p. Hfl. 3.90.—A schematic, more illustrating than systematic way to handle the following problems: survey of the different opinions and development of psychology, significance of psychology, and its different applications.—M. Dresden.
748. Lenz, Ludwig L. *Remarks on the theme of the psychology of Hitler*. *Egypt. J. Psychol.* 1950, 6(1), 137-146.—"Take a schizothyme with a strong obsession, add suggestive power, and you will have an Adolf Hitler."—L. H. Melikian.
749. Meier, R. L. *Research as a social process: social status, specialism, and technological advance in Great Britain*. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1951, 2, 91-104.—The comparatively small amount of applied technological research in Great Britain is traced to such social and motivational conditions as barriers to communication of productive thought, rigid stratification of the technological research profession, over-specialization, and the premium placed on independent research. Suggestions are made for increasing the number of personnel engaged in applied research.—W. W. Charters, Jr.
750. Meyerson, I. *L'entrée dans l'humain*. (Entrance into man.) In Ekman, et al., *Essays in psychology . . . David Katz*, (see 27: 746), 180-192.—A brief statement of those human traits responsible for man's special place in nature and the human world, some general characteristics of animal behavior, a comparison of man to other higher animals, and a discussion of man's originality.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.
751. Utitz, Emil. *Zur Psychologie provisorischen Daseins*. (Toward a psychology of provisional existence.) In Ekman, et al., *Essays in psychology . . . David Katz*, (see 27: 746), 263-273.—A theoretical discussion is presented attempting to define and illustrate the phenomenon of provisional or temporary existence as found in man and animal in daily life.—A. K. Solars.
752. Zucker, Konrad. *Vom Wandel des Erlebens*. (From the inconstancy of experience.) Heidelberg: Kerle, 1950. 420 p. 18 M.—The first volume offers a "psychological history of the Western World" (subtitle), limited to the time before Christ. An attempt is made to trace a pattern and to account for the lawfulness of the changes of the "Weltanschauungen" for this period up to the development of the so called complex civilizations by means of functional analysis. The concepts dealt with in-

clude the experience of being moved by reality, the enrichment of the so called "Luva" or pre-ego organization, (the reflection of the I in the You) by a process of the incorporation of the external. Essentially it is the separation of the subjective from the objective, the history of the "self" up to Socrates.—*P. L. Krieger.*

THEORY & SYSTEMS

753. de Saussure, Raymond. Reflections on psychodynamics. In *Lorand, Sandor. The yearbook of psychoanalysis*, (see 27: 759), 117-122.—A discussion of the problem of psychodynamics. "The term psychodynamics is more and more used in psychoanalytic and psychological literature. However, no exact definition exists. Freud, himself, offered three psychodynamic systems, in succession: (1) One is based on the psychic energy. . . (2) A second system is based on the development of instinctual interests. . . (3) The third system rests on a clinical representation of the personality and expresses the conflict according to the three instances. . . namely, the id, the ego and the super-ego." From the clinical point of view, Freud's two latter systems preserve their pragmatic value, but these systems are too anthropomorphic to explain the physiological functioning of our thinking.—*S. Hutter.*

754. Dubal, Georges. La psychanalyse existentielle. (Existential psychoanalysis.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 492-505.—Sartre defines his system as an ontological phenomenology having an explicative value and a nomenclature of empirical desires. Man is a totality, not a collection; the goal of analysis is to decipher man's empirical behavior; its point of departure is experience; its fulcrum is the preontological and fundamental understanding that man has of the human being; its method is comparative. Despite his very real perceptions into the heart of psychology, the author believes that Sartre's unresolved infantile fixations do not allow him freedom in thinking and that he has been obliged to compromise with them.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

755. Hebb, D. O. (McGill U., Montreal.) The role of neurological ideas in psychology. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 20, 39-55.—For two decades there has been a tendency to turn away from "neurologizing" or "physiologizing" in psychology because physiological concepts are too limited. It is the contention of the author, a biologist, that neurological theory should be broadened to fit the psychological facts and that psychology should make greater use of such theory. The Baconian fallacy that scientific observation can be made more clearly if the observer divests himself of all preceding theory is refuted. 26 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

756. Kris, Ernst. The development of ego psychology. *Samiksa*, 1951, 5, 153-168.—The theoretical development of ego psychology is traced from the early work of Freud. 20 references.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

757. Lagache, Daniel. Définition et aspect de la psychanalyse. (Definition and aspect of psychoanalysis.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3(10), 3-17.—In order to provide a common basis to discussions relative to psychoanalysis, the different aspects of psychoanalysis are examined and a definition that would be more satisfactory than "the exploration of the unconscious" is sought. Four aspects of psychoanalysis are studied. (1) As a psychotherapeutic method; (2) as a method of investigation; (3) as a psychological theory; and (4) "applied psychoanalysis" defined as the utilization of psychoanalytical concepts without strictly psychoanalytical interpretations. 41 references.—*D. Bélanger.*

758. Lagache, Daniel. Leçons de psychanalyse théorique. (Lessons on theoretical psychoanalysis.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3(4, 5-6, 8, 9), 75; 43-44; 42-45; 39-42.—In the introduction to this course the author discusses the opposition to psychoanalysis and looks for a definition of psychoanalysis. He proposes to study psychoanalysis from four different points of view: (1) as a psychotherapeutic method; (2) as a method of investigation; (3) as a psychological theory; and (4) in its applications. In this series of lectures the two first aspects are discussed. These articles are the notes of a student.—*D. Bélanger.*

759. Lorand, Sandor. (Ed.) The yearbook of psychoanalysis. Vol. 7, 1951. New York: International Universities Press, 1952. 271 p. \$7.50.—A collection of 21 articles on various aspects of psychoanalysis. All of the articles, except one, "The revival of interest in the dream," by Robert Fliess were originally published in various psychoanalytic journals. A list of selected readings and a listing of the contents of previous volumes of this series (vols. 1-6) are presented. 3 selected articles, "A commentary on Freud's an outline of psychoanalysis," by H. Nunberg (27: 762); "The revival of interest in the dream" (part 2), by R. Fliess (27: 977); and "Reflections on psychodynamics" by Raymond de Saussure (27: 753) are abstracted separately in this issue.—*S. Hutter.*

760. Miller, Neal E. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Comments on theoretical models. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 20, 82-100.—The paper is introduced by a general discussion of theory including criteria, limitations in the applicability of theory, importance of theory, relation of power in theory to its generality, etc. Then recent extensions of theory to displacement, psychotherapy, and psychological effects of certain drugs are discussed. 20 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

761. Nacht, S. Les nouvelles théories psychanalytiques sur le moi et leurs répercussions sur l'orientation méthodologique. (New psychoanalytic theories of the ego and their repercussion on methodological orientation.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 569-576.—A critical discussion of the dual versus the single origin of the ego and id as proposed by several authorities and the author's clarification:

there is no psychic entity, only psychic processes. The ego is one of these processes which functions in interaction with certain stimuli. As Freud has said: the two sources of stimuli acting to unleash ego function are, on the one hand, vital needs freeing the energies called drives, on the other an environment in which is situated the satisfaction of these drives.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

762. Nunberg, Herman. A commentary on Freud's *An outline of psychoanalysis*. In Lorand, Sandor. *The yearbook of psychoanalysis*, (see 27: 759), 9-30.—A thorough commentary on Freud's "An outline of psychoanalysis." The author relates the ideas expressed in the Outline to several of the other works of Freud. "The Outline was not completed; nobody knows how much more the author wished to say. But what he has said is enough to stimulate thinking for generations to come."—S. Hutter.

763. Rapaport, David. (Riggs Foundation, Stockbridge, Mass.) The conceptual model of psychoanalysis. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 20, 56-81.—The psychoanalytical model, which is purely a psychological model, must account for the processes characteristic of the developing individual and the mature one. The model featured does away with the segregation of cognition, conation, affection, memory, association, and imagination. It can integrate within its framework the motor, perceptual and motivational processes. Its concepts of delay and detour can serve as a bridge between animal psychological observations and cybernetic, goal-seeking, feedback mechanisms. It can encompass introspective as well as observational data regardless of how remote they may be from physiological phenomena, yet it provides for the possibility of narrowing the gap between psychological and physiological systems. 41 references.—M. O. Wilson.

764. von Bertalanffy, Ludwig. (U. Ottawa, Canada.) Theoretical models in biology and psychology. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 20, 24-38.—Theoretical models, as means of establishing laws of nature, have two limitations: (1) laws of nature are essentially of a statistical nature—they are statements of averages, (2) model conceptions in psychology involving "mental" experience must be based on a level of reality which is different from that of disciplines involving "physical" experience. There are three principal possibilities as to choice of theoretical models in psychology: (1) classical static and dynamic models, (2) molecular and molar models, and (3) material and formal models. 23 references.—M. O. Wilson.

METHODS & APPARATUS

765. Champion, R. A. (U. Sydney, Australia.) The calibration of the galvanic skin response as an indicant of a psychological dimension. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 3, 99-108.—The calibration of the GSR is discussed as a problem of relating the GSR to some psychological dimension. The current method of calibration demands questionable as-

sumptions. They are avoided by an alternative method which involves systematic variation of some relevant feature of the stimulus situation.—C. F. Scofield.

766. Sells, Saul B. (Sch. Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex.) & Ellis, Robert W. Observational procedures used in research. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 432-449.—The research writings on observational methods for the years 1948-1951 reveal increasing concern with the problems of social and individual adjustment. Many studies deal with the description of group structure, group dynamics, and interaction. 110-item bibliography.—W. W. Brickman.

767. Zimmerman, Henry, & Scott, Roy W. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) A direct writing, six channel oscillograph. *J. Lab. clin. Med.*, 1950, 36, 140-145.—The above type oscillograph is described and diagrammed. Equipped with strain gauges and electronic amplification, it can simultaneously record such physiologic data as arterial blood pressure, intracardiac pressure, respiration, the electrocardiogram, and the ballistocardiogram. The results are immediately available.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

(See also abstracts 823, 903, 958, 963)

STATISTICS

768. Arbous, A. G. A note on the concept of test reliability. *Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res., Johannesburg*, 1951, 3(2), 1-9.—The inadequacies and difficulties met with in the use of the traditional concept of test reliability are discussed. The assumptions involved in estimating test reliability by the traditional method are seriously questioned. A new approach to estimating test reliability that "... does not involve 'inaccessible' assumptions ..." is proposed.—T. R. Lindbom.

769. Carroll, John B. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) & Schweiker, Robert F. Factor analysis in educational research. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 368-388.—A review of 171 studies published during the years 1939-1951 on the methods of factor analysis (two-factor, group-factor, multiple-factor, reduction of the correlation matrix, transformation of factor matrices) and the results and applications of factor analysis. There is need for an objective, up-to-date evaluation and synthesis of all current methods of factor analysis, so that standard procedures may be set forth. Suggestions are made for the future improvement and development of this type of research.—W. W. Brickman.

770. Demb, Goldie. Comparative of positive and negative multiple-choice test items. In *U. of North Carolina . . . Research in Progress*. U. N. Carolina Rec., 1951, 60(492), 251.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

771. Ebel, Robert L. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Estimation of the reliability of ratings. *Psychometrika*, 1951, 16, 407-424.—The intraclass formula is preferred to the average intercorrelation or gen-

eralized reliability formulas for the following reasons: (1) The former permits choice in excluding or including "between raters" variance as part of the error variance. (2) A convenient means for estimating precision of reliability coefficients is made available. (3) This method uses the computational procedures of analysis of variance. 9 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

772. Faerber, N. N. An experimental study of the relative difficulty of hand-scored and machine-scored versions of the same test. *Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res., Johannesburg*, 1951, 3(2), 10-19.—104 School Standard VI and 126 School Standard VII pupils were divided into 4 groups for each School Standard and each group was administered one of 4 forms of an arithmetic test. The 4 forms were: open answer, right-wrong, multiple choice, and multiple choice with a separate answer sheet. All but the open answer form were set up for machine scoring. As a timed test, the forms showed increasing difficulty in the order listed above. When effects of the time factor were removed, the machine-scored forms were more difficult than the open answer form. A different set of abilities for answering machine-scored tests is hypothesized.—*T. R. Lindbom.*

773. Fattu, Nicholas A. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Computational technics. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 415-431.—Reviews 148 publications, issued from 1948 to 1951, on digital and analogal computers, automatic brain computers, graphical devices, punched-card technics, and other methods. The tendency seems to be toward high-speed electronic devices. Although educational research has thus far not made much use of these developments, "there is a possible meaningful relationship to educational research."—*W. W. Brickman.*

774. Gaylord, Richard Hilliard. Validity improvement through man-array analysis. In *Ohio State U., Abstracts of doctoral dissertations 1949-50*, Columbus, O., 1951, No. 61, 145-148.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

775. Johnson, Palmer O. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) & Moonan, William J. Recent developments in statistical theory. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 389-414.—A summary of 223 publications, issued during 1948-1951, on the new advances in statistical theory, in the general field as well as in applications to education. The phases of statistics covered by this literature are probability theory, statistical inference (hypotheses, estimation, decision functions), and design and analysis (theory underlying experimental design, sampling theory and practice, multivariate analysis).—*W. W. Brickman.*

776. Lubin, A., & Summerfield, A. A square root method of selecting a minimum set of variables in multiple regression: II. a worked example. *Psychometrika*, 1951, 16, 425-437.—The basic method was described earlier (see 26: 3147). The purpose of the present study is to work an example through to illustrate the compactness of the method and to

make comparisons with the Wherry-Doolittle method. 6 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

777. Oléron, M. Remarques sur l'analyse factorielle. (Remarks on factorial analysis.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol.*, Univ. Paris, 1950, 3(1-2), 39-45.—A general description of the methods of factor analysis is presented. The techniques of Burt, and Thurstone are more specifically evaluated. The problem of the identification of factors is emphasized.—*G. Lavoie.*

778. Toda, Masanao. (Measurement of intuitive-probability by a method of game.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 22, 29-40.—The author raises objections to the statistical method of measuring intuitive-probability. To overcome his objections he proposes a method which places the subjects in the situation of a game. The procedures of his method are described and related to von Neumann's theory of games. In Japanese with English summary.—*C. M. Louttit.*

779. Weitzenhoffer, André M. (U. Detroit, Mich.) Mathematical structures and psychological measurements. *Psychometrika*, 1951, 16, 387-406.—Physical data are readily amenable to mathematical representation but not psychological data. No mathematical structure has been developed for psychology. Adequate mathematical representation for any system demands a system of measurements which is isomorphic with the number and other mathematical systems. The two systems must have the same or equivalent structure. This ideal has been approached in the physical sciences but not in psychology. Psychological magnitudes seldom have all of the properties of numbers, such as fractional, irrational, or negative, which lead to the formulation of equations appearing artificially valid. Dimensions in psychology also present a problem. A rational approach to the problem seems to lie in the direction of developing multiplicative scales and in redefining basic notions in terms of magnitudes susceptible to measurement on these scales. 12 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

(See also abstracts 946, 1069, 1418)

REFERENCE WORKS

780. Drever, James. A dictionary of psychology. Hammondsworth, Middlesex, Eng.: Penguin books, 1952. 315 p. 3s.6d. (Baltimore: Penguin Books, Inc., 85¢.)—A compilation of definitions of the technical vocabulary of psychology; also includes physical, physiological, medical, and other terms used by psychologists.—*A. J. Sprow.*

781. Good, Carter V. (U. Cincinnati, O.) Library resources and documentary research. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 329-336.—Describes briefly 115 publications, issued between 1948 and 1951, on various aspects of reference and research work—library services, manuals, and general aids; guides to books and periodicals; guides to theses and research projects; encyclopedias, dictionaries, directories, bibliographies, and summaries of literature; his-

toriography and principles of historical writing.—*W. W. Brickman.*

ORGANIZATIONS

782. American Sociological Society. Constitution of the American Sociological Society. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 386-392.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

783. —. Postanovlenie Nauchnogo soveta po problemam fiziologicheskogo ucheniya Akademika I. P. Pavlova pri Prezidiume Akademii nauk SSSR, 26 sentyabrya 1951 goda. (Decree of the Science Council on Problems of the Physiological Theory of Academician I. P. Pavlov Associated with the Presidium of the USSR Acad. Sci., Sept. 26, 1951.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defekt.*, 1951, 1, 645.—N. A. Rozhanskii is censured for his "anti-Pavlovian views." His affinity with the ideas of Beritov and Orbeli have "hindered the successful development of Pavlovian theory."—*I. D. London.*

784. [Sutherland, John D.] John Rickman. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 25, 1.—Obituary.

785. Bain, Read. (Miami U., Oxford, Ohio.) L. L. Bernard: sociological theorist (1881-1951). *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 285-297.—Obituary, bibliography, and portrait facing p. 285.

786. Benjamin, Harry. Robert Latou Dickinson, 1861-1950. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1951, 4, 237-238.

787. Bulygin, I. A. Eshchë raz ob izvrashchenii roli I. P. Pavlova v razvitií russkoí fiziologii i meditsiny. (Once more on distortion of I. P. Pavlov's role in the development of Russian physiology and medicine.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defekt.*, 1951, 1, 762-772.—Not Bekhterev, but Pavlov is the founder of the "method of conditioned reflexes." There continue too many who, despite masking, are subverting Pavlov's uncontested entitlement to priority.—*I. D. London.*

788. Courville, Cyril B. (Los Angeles, Calif. County Hosp.) Santiago Ramón y Cajal: a brief tribute. *Bull. Los Angeles neurol. Soc.*, 1952, 17, 1-4.—A brief review of Cajal's major interests and accomplishments is given on the occasion of the unveiling of a bronze bust in his honor on the eve of the Cajal (1852-1934) centenary as noted at the Ramón y Cajal Laboratory of Neuropathology, Los Angeles County Hospital. A photograph of this bust is reproduced as the frontispiece.—*L. A. Pennington.*

789. Faddeeva, V. Vera Petrovna Golovina. *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defekt.*, 1951, 1, 784.—A summary of the life and activity of one of Pavlov's oldest co-workers, specializing in psychiatric problems.—*I. D. London.*

790. Guerguess, S. (Psychological clinic, Ministry of Education, Cairo, Egypt.) Adolf Meyer, 1866-1950. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1950-51, 6, 161-172.—A short biographical presentation in memory of Meyer. A brief summary of his contributions is offered in which the "dynamic functioning" of the individual is focussed. Portrait.—*L. H. Melikian.*

791. Meinertz, J. Kant und die Tiefenpsychologie. (Kant and depth-psychology.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 241-282.—In Kant forces which originated out of the deepest or magical recesses penetrated the weak layer of symbolic identification, and intuitive realization and into the highest sphere of rational order. Here they made use of the systematic structure and through their dynamic character bestowed upon him an accent, which does not befit this rational structure alone.—*P. L. Krieger.*

792. Murray, Elwood. In memoriam: Alfred H. Korzybski. *Sociometry*, 1950, 13, 76-77.—Obituary.

793. Nielsen, J. M. Ramón y Cajal's gross physiological conceptions of memory, attention, and sleep. *Bull. Los Angeles neurol. Soc.*, 1952, 17, 54-56.—By 1891 Cajal had noted in the brain the movement characteristic of 3 types of neurologia each of which by virtue of structure, location, and degree to which controlled by the will he used to account for memory, attention, and relaxation. This observation is related to recent studies by Pomerat wherein cultures of neuroglia cells are found to be extremely sensitive to temperature, and other variables. "Since Pomerat's demonstrations are factual. . . . Cajal's projections were in essence correct. And he was half a century ahead of his time in this work."—*L. A. Pennington.*

794. Saavedra V., Alfredo. La psiquiatría en el Perú. (Psychiatry in Peru.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat., Lima*, 1951, 14, 204-210.—The history of psychiatry in Peru is traced from its beginnings in the last half of the 19th century with the work of Ulloa and Muñiz who obtained better assistance for mental patients, and the work of Matto and especially Valdizán who extended Peruvian psychiatry in multiple directions. The evolution of mental hospitals, of psychiatric journals and societies, and of psychiatric training in Peru is briefly sketched.—*F. C. Sumner.*

795. Sanchez-Perez, J. M. Cajal the philosopher as revealed by his literary works. *Bull. Los Angeles neurol. Soc.*, 1952, 17, 47-53.—Cajal's philosophy is considered influenced by Krause, Schelling, and Hegel. He is best described as a skeptic and "irresolute idealist." Reference is also made to his early monograph (1912) on color photography and to his interest in visual phenomena.—*L. A. Pennington.*

796. Teeters, Negley K. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) Herbert Adolphus Miller, 1875-1951. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 563-564.—Obituary.

797. Vold, George B. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.) Edwin Hardin Sutherland: sociological criminologist. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 3-9.—Obituary. Portrait facing page 3.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

798. [Anon.] Regulation of psychological counseling and psychotherapy. *Columbia Law Rev.*, 1951, 51, 474-495.—The problems of regulation of

the practice of clinical psychology is reviewed from a legal point of view. Consideration is given to the significance of medical practice acts in connection with psychotherapy. Certification statutes are reviewed as well as proposed statutes. Statute and case citation bibliography.—*C. M. Louttit.*

799. Layton, Wilbur Leslie. Factors associated with grades in the first course in psychology. In *Ohio State Univ. Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1949-50, 1952, No. 62, 389-392.*—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

800. Roberts, Andrew G. (*San Diego (Calif.) City Schools.*) The cooperative personnel approach for the school psychologist. *Occupations, 1952, 30, 599-600.*—Some guiding principles are suggested for the school psychologist: see that everyone has a stake in the program, make practical recommendations, follow-up cases, insist on a moderate case load, and make lines of referral clear and consistent.—*G. S. Speer.*

801. Zasso, René. (*U. Paris, France.*) *Qué es el psicologo escolar?* (What is the school psychologist?). *Rev. Psicol. Pedagog. apl., Valencia, 1951, 2, 263-266.*—The main function of the school psychologist is facilitating the adaptation of the average school child. He should be free of teaching and disciplinary functions, and devoted to the task of psychological analysis. Some information is rendered on what the school psychologist does in the schools of France.—*E. Sanchez-Hidalgo.*

(See also abstracts 1420, 1510)

FILMS

802. Administration of projective tests. (*Monroe, R.*) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, approx. 600 feet, 19 min., 1951. Available through Psychological Cinema Register, The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$76.00; rental, \$3.75 a day.—The administration of various projective tests such as TAT, sentence completion, word association, draw a picture, and Szondi is demonstrated. Subject behavior and sample answers to different tests are supplemented with adequate narration as to the significance, interpretation, and use of projective tests.—*A. Manoil.*

803. Fears of children. 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, approx. 900 feet, 30 minutes, 1951. Available through International Film Bureau, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.—Characteristic aspects of parent-child relationships as to their effect on child behavior are demonstrated. The overprotection of the mother, and the reaction of the child to the father's attitude are clearly shown. The fears of the child, his negativism, nightmares and general behavior are shown as resulting from the lack of appropriate parental understanding. The film suggests the need for affection and understanding of the child as a condition for normal development.—*A. Manoil.*

804. Frustration and fixation. (*Feldman, R. S., Ellen, P., & Barrett, R. H.*) 16 mm. motion picture

film, black and white, sound, approx. 600 feet, 19 min., 1951. Available through Pennsylvania Cinema Register, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. \$76.50; rental, \$3.00 a day.—Through the use of a modified Lashley jumping apparatus, various steps in the training of the rats and their stereotyped and bizarre behavior when faced with insoluble problems are clearly demonstrated. In the presence of insoluble problems the rats show frustration responses in terms of escape, refusal to jump, and stereotyped choices. The frustrated animals maintain their stereotyped responses even in the presence of soluble problems. This abnormal response is specific to jumping as demonstrated by the fact that walking trials show correct solutions. Some of the rats develop as a result of frustration, "catatonic" and "neurotic" behavior.—*A. Manoil.*

805. How honest are you? (*Carey, Elizabeth B.*) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, or color, sound, 500 ft., 11 min., 1950. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Building, Chicago 1, Ill. \$62.00; color, \$125.00.—Various aspects of honesty as a social and psychological process are clearly demonstrated. A group of teenagers are shown in their reactions to one of them who on the basis of inaccurate testimony and inadequate judgment was thought to have stolen money. Motivational conflicts, value judgments, the need for objective inquiry, and appropriate communication are analyzed. The film emphasizes the importance of knowing oneself, finding the truth, and expressing the truth. Teacher's guide with reading references.—*A. Manoil.*

(See also abstract 1201)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

806. Bayley, Nancy, & Pinneau, S. R. Tables for predicting adult height from skeletal age. Revised for use with the Greulich-Pyle hand standards. *J. Pediat., 1952, 40, 423-444.*—In 1946 Bayley published tables for predicting adult height of children from their present height and skeletal age assessed according to standards in the Todd Atlas. A subsequent revision of this Atlas by Greulich and Pyle has changed the criteria for determining normal skeletal age. New prediction tables using the Greulich-Pyle standards have been constructed from data on 192 normal Berkeley children measured every six months from 8 to 18 years or until all epiphyses of the hand were closed. The tables were validated by applying them to 46 children.—*M. C. Templin.*

807. Deans, Clyde. A study of the effects of acute physical fatigue on certain mental processes. In *U. of North Carolina . . . Research in progress. U. N. Carolina Rec., 1951, 60(492), 58.*—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

808. Hurder, William Paul. Behavioral and neuroanatomical changes in male albino rats following exposure to anoxic anoxia. In *Ohio State U.,*

Abstracts of doctoral dissertations 1949-50, Columbus, O., 1951, No. 61, 207-210.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

809. Johnson, Sture; Kile, Roy; Fliegelman, Maurice, & Fix, J. C. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Differences in skin surfaces according to age and in age groups by subjective methods. *Proc. Sci. Sect. Toilet Goods Ass.*, 1951, No. 16, 35-38.—A method is described for increasing the reliability and sensitivity of observations of changes in skin surfaces following topical application of soap and creams. It consists essentially of a binocular microscope, mounted horizontally, with two microscope lamps whose beams converge on the focal point. Permanent records are obtained by a special photographic technique. With the method, for which good results in use were claimed, scales for oiliness and scaliness were set up and are illustrated in figures.—B. M. Wenzel.

810. Lyman, Charles P., & Chatfield, Paul O. (Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) Mechanisms of arousal in the hibernating hamster. *J. exp. Zool.*, 1950, 114, 491-515.—The activity of skeletal muscles and increase in heart rate (from as low as 6 to over 500 beats per minute) were demonstrated to be important sources of heat underlying the rapid increase in body temperature in animals aroused from hibernation at a constant environmental temperature of 5°C. Experimental controls indicated that the abdominal viscera were not major contributors to this temperature increase.—A. B. Shaklee.

811. Rosvold, H. Enger; Kaplan, Sylvan J., & Stevenson, James A. F. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Effect of electroconvulsive shock on adrenal cortex of the rat. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1952, 80, 60-62.—The administration of 1 convulsion-inducing shock each day for 10 days is found to be accompanied by an enlargement of the adrenal glands in 31 male and 19 female albino rats. A similar shock-series, administered when the animals were anaesthetized either by ether or nembutal, does not induce convulsions and is not followed by adrenal hypertrophy in 44 male animals studied. Adrenal ascorbic acid content does not differentiate the two groups. It is concluded that "endocrine changes may mediate the effects of electroconvulsive shocks on the behavior of the rat."—L. A. Pennington.

NERVOUS SYSTEM

812. Boell, E. J., & Shen, S. C. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Development of cholinesterase in the central nervous system of *Amblystoma punctatum*. *J. exp. Zool.*, 1950, 113, 583-599.—Detectable amounts of cholinesterase first appeared in the spinal cord when embryos were capable of giving neurogenic responses to tactile stimuli, whereas the enzyme could not be detected when embryos were capable of giving only a myogenic response to stimulation. During subsequent development the enzyme appeared in other regions of the central nervous system, sequentially from posterior to

anterior. Most of the embryos studied ranged from Harrison's stage 28 through stage 46 (or to the end of the prefeeding period), though a few of the animals were older feeding larvae. Increase in cholinesterase activity seems to be associated with functional differentiation of the central nervous system.—A. B. Shaklee.

813. Courville, Cyril B. Traumatic alterations in the neurons of the human brain incident to cranio-cerebral injury: a comparison with Cajal's observations on experimental animals. *Bull. Los Angeles neurol. Soc.*, 1952, 17, 71-93.—The author, using as a basis Cajal's (1928) *Degeneration and Regeneration of the Nervous System* in which neural changes to brain and spinal cord following experimental injuries to laboratory animals are described, studies the nature of degenerative changes that accompany contusions, lacerations, and traumatic hemorrhages to the human brain. Chief finding is the "remarkable degree of similarity in the various stages of degeneration in the nerve fibers and nerve cells noted by Cajal in experimental animals and those . . . observed in injured human brains."—L. A. Pennington.

814. Delay, J. L'électro-encéphalographie en psychiatrie clinique. (Electroencephalography in clinical psychiatry.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3, 73-75.—This is a student's résumé of a series of lectures given by the author. The EEG method is described and its various applications to the study of normal and pathological phenomena are demonstrated. The utility and medico-legal value of the technique are discussed.—D. Bélanger.

815. Edds, Mac V., Jr. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) Collateral regeneration of residual motor axones in partially denervated muscles. *J. exp. Zool.*, 1950, 113, 517-551.—Residual motor nerve fibers in leg muscles of 28 rats were studied at intervals of 1 to 43 weeks after complete elimination of one of the spinal nerves contributing to the muscles. "During the second postoperative week, the residual motor nerve fibers began to develop fine collateral sprouts which established contact with empty sheaths and were guided to denervated motor end plates." Terminals of residual axons came to support an average of 3 times the normal number of end plates, and occasionally as many as 30 times the normal number. The results are interpreted as providing "compelling evidence that the functional recovery of partially denervated muscles is due to the expansion of residual motor units."—A. B. Shaklee.

816. Elmgren, J. Significance of individual differences in the human EEG. In Ekman, et al., *Essays in psychology . . . David Katz*, (see 27: 746), 274-283.—A study of the relationship between the human EEG and its psychosomatic components. Results and interpretation of EEG records and various psychological tests on 43 Swedish pilots are reported. Attention is given to constitutional significance.—A. K. Solarz.

817. Goraheleva, L. S. Vlianiie tetraetilsvints-ovoĭ intoksikatsii na vysshuiu nervnuu deiatel'nost' zhivotnykh (belykh krysi). (The influence of poisoning by lead tetraethyl on higher nervous activity of animals (white rats).) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'.*, 1951, 1, 727-738.—Lead tetraethyl (subcutaneous dosage of .04 g per kg weight) causes severe functional disturbances of higher nervous activity. During the first phase of its action the latent period of conditioned auditory reflexes is significantly shortened, differentiations are lost, and conditioned reflexes extinguish with difficulty.—I. D. London.
818. Gutierrez-Noriega, Carlos. La catatonía experimental. (Experimental catatonia.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat., Lima.*, 1951, 14, 339-348.—Catatonia produced in animals by cocaine is the result of a dual play of excitatory and inhibitory discharges. The predominance of the former is manifested as hyperkinesis; the predominance of the latter manifests itself as catalepsy. During the cocaine catalepsy there is deep inhibition of nociceptive reflexes and a slight inhibition of binaural reflexes. Both kinds of reflexes can be rapidly restored to their normal intensity by intravenous injection of barbiturics. Other depressive symptoms of cocaine catalepsy such as spontaneous immobility, general analgesia, bradycardia, and depression of the respiratory movements are also suppressed by barbiturics and intensified by neurostimulants. English summary.—F. C. Sumner.
819. Hedenström, Inge v., & Schmidt, Otto. Elektrencephalographische Untersuchungen nach Alkoholgabe. (Electroencephalographic studies following alcohol.) *Dtsch. Z. ges. gerichtl. Med.*, 1951, 40, 234-251.—EEG studies were carried out on 6 normal human subjects and 2 rabbits after alcohol dosing. In the rabbits there was, after administration of alcohol, a lengthening of the latency between the giving of the light stimulus and the beginning of the action potential of the visual cortex. In man after initial activation of alpha-waves there appeared more sluggish run-offs. A correlation appeared between blood alcohol value and the appearance of sluggish waves in the ascending phase of the blood alcohol curve. The feeling of intoxication was characterized by lowered run-offs of increased frequency.—F. C. Sumner.
820. Hicks, Samuel. Some effects of ionizing, radiation and metabolic inhibition of the developing mammalian nervous system. *J. Pediat.*, 1952, 40, 489-512.—Studies on experimental animals, chiefly rats and mice indicate that during the gestation period the nervous system is unusually susceptible to acute metabolic injury by ionizing radiation, certain sulfhydryl reagents, other inhibitors and anti-metabolites and relatively insensitive to acute interference with glucose and oxygen except late in development. The most important factors that determine the form of the malformation are the actual destruction of the neuroblasts and the time during gestation at which the injury occurs.—M. C. Templin.
821. Holubár, J., & Kohlík, E. K otázce indukovaných rytmu sítnice a mozku. (Induced rhythms of the retina and brain.) *Čas. Lék. čes.*, 1950, 89, 974-976.—It was observed that under various conditions a flickering light elicits the sensation of a very slow flicker repetitively emerging and disappearing at irregular intervals. Slow rhythms synchronous with the sensation were found in the human ERG and EEG. Analogous ERG and EEG patterns were found in the rabbit and frog. It is concluded that the phenomenon originates mainly in the retina, partly in the brain. Explaining the mechanism of irregular ERG and EEG the authors are of the opinion that it may be due to different reactivity of the cells and synapses stimulated by quickly following flickers or to interference of rhythms induced by flickering light with spontaneous rhythms of the retina and/or the brain.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)
822. Kavalier, Frederic, & Kimel, Victor M. Biochemical and physiological differentiation during morphogenesis. XV. Acetylcholinesterase activity of the motor cortex of the fetal guinea pig. *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1952, 96, 113-119.—In fetal guinea pigs the activity of acetylcholinesterase in the motor cortex begins to rise sharply at about the 35th day of gestation. This precedes by about 6 to 8 days the differentiation of neuroblasts and the onset of function as indicated by peripheral muscular responses to electrical stimulation of the cortex; it precedes the onset of spontaneous electrical activity by about 11 days.—C. P. Stone.
823. Kletzklin, M. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) A simple electrode carrier for the exploration of sub-cortical structures. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1952, 80, 22-24.—The construction and uses of a base plate for the accurate placement of electrodes are described whereby stimulation of the midbrain, thalamus, and hypothalamus as well as recording potentials from these areas can be accomplished. Histological examination indicates the accuracy of electrode placement in studies thus far done with the instrument.—L. A. Pennington.
824. Lassek, Arthur M. A study of the effect of complete frontal lobe extirpations on the fiber components of the pyramidal tract. *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1952, 96, 121-125.—It is generally taught that fibers making up the pyramidal tracts in primates arise in the cortex of the frontal lobes. In this study, in which all of the cortex and basal ganglia on the left side of the brains of five monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*) were removed, it was demonstrated that about one third of the fibers arose elsewhere than the frontal lobe. The axones that remained were of small caliber and their cells of origin have not been located.—C. P. Stone.
825. Mickle, Walter A. Jr., & Ades, Harlow W. (Emory U., Ga.) Cortical projection of postural impulses. In *U. S. Office of Naval Research. 1950. A symposium.* (see 27: 858), 15-17.—A cortical projection area which is responsive to auditory, vestibular, proprioceptive, and probably tactile

stimuli has been demonstrated in the cat. It is suggested that the area may serve as a primary area of correlation. 7 references.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

826. Oppenheimer, Jane M. (Bryn Mawr Coll., Pa.) Functional regulation in *Fundulus heteroclitus* embryos with abnormal central nervous systems. *J. exp. Zool.*, 1950, 115, 461-491.—Behavioral development was observed in more than 50 embryos which received grafts of various central nervous system tissue during the gastrula stage. In 48 cases grafted tissue was added to the region of the future medulla oblongata. "In some embryos there were disturbances of locomotor, postural and righting reflexes, or of coordination of eye or mouth and branchial movements; in other cases functional regulation was complete."—A. B. Shaklee.

827. Power, Maxwell E. (Kenyon Col., Gambier, O.) The central nervous system of winged but flightless *Drosophila melanogaster*: an experimental study of the relation between motor ability and neuromorphogenesis. *J. exp. Zool.*, 1950, 115, 315-339.—Detailed histological examination of the central nervous system and the thoracic-abdominal nervous center showed no differences which might be associated with flightlessness. The wings of the mutant strains studied bore the same sense organs which are found in wild type animals.—A. B. Shaklee.

828. Ramón y Cajal, Santiago. Structure and connections of neurons. *Bull. Los Angeles neurol. Soc.*, 1952, 17, 5-46.—A translation from the French by Drs. C. B. Courville and Leon Lampell of Cajal's essay delivered on December 12, 1906 at Stockholm where he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine. The essay is a statement of Cajal's arguments in favor of the neuron doctrine. 23 figures including 11 plates.—L. A. Pennington.

829. Rand, Carl W. The role of the astrocyte in the formation of cerebral scars with an introduction to Cajal's contribution to our knowledge of neuroglia. *Bull. Los Angeles neurol. Soc.*, 1952, 17, 57-70.—Cajal and his school of neurohistology laid the foundations for the study and mechanisms of scar tissue formation in the human brain through the identification and study of neuroglia with special reference to the kinetic response (proliferation) of astrocytes. The author illustrates by reference to modern studies on scar tissue formation wherein the astrocyte proliferation is found to be proportional to the extent of the injury.—L. A. Pennington.

830. Schmitt, Francis O. (Massachusetts Inst. Technology, Cambridge.) The structure of the axon filaments of the giant nerve fibers of *Loligo* and *Myxicola*. *J. exp. Zool.*, 1950, 113, 499-515.—Fibrous constituents of formalin-fixed and unfixed axoplasm were studied with the electron microscope. Fixed axones contained filaments ranging between 75 and 200 Å. in width. The neurofibrils seen in histological preparations may consist of bundles of axon filaments of the type described. 8 figures.—A. B. Shaklee.

831. Thiry, S. Caractères de la réponse occipitale à un éclair lumineux isolé chez l'homme. (The

characteristics of the occipital response to a single flash of light.) *Rev. méd. Liège*, 1950, 5, 255-257.—In man, the electrical response of the occipital region to a very high flash of light shows three phases: (1) a negative phase with a potential of 30 to 40 microvolts lasting 1/20 seconds; (2) a positive phase, amplitude 60 to 70 mV., duration 1/10 sec.; and (3) a small undulation negative to the base line. This electrical response is fairly strictly limited to the occipital region.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

832. Tournay, M. Les superstructures cérébro-spinales et végétatives. (Cerebrospinal and vegetative superstructures.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3(7, 10, 14-15, 13), 30-33; 56-59; 29-41; 7-9.—In this course on the nervous system, the author reviews the anatomical disposition of the afferent pathways and the sensitive and sensory structures, the efferent pathways and their central connections. The physiology of motor and reflex activity is also studied. The last lectures of this series constitute a synthesis of our present knowledge on the autonomic nervous system and its functions.—D. Bélanger.

833. Weiss, Paul. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The deplantation of fragments of nervous system in amphibians. I. Central reorganization and the formation of nerves. *J. exp. Zool.*, 1950, 113, 397-461.—Brain and spinal cord fragments were deplanted to the dorsal fin of larval hosts—the host group consisting of 5 species of Urodeles. These deplants were provided with effector organs grafted nearby. Grafted limbs received fibers from neural deplants regardless of the relative positions of the source and recipient. Outgrowing cord and hindbrain sprouts formed skin and muscle connections even when they came from sources devoid of primary motor or sensory neurones. Limbs innervated by deplants from spinal cord or medulla manifested epileptiform activity as well as reflex action. Other results and possible uses of the technique are discussed.—A. B. Shaklee.

(See also abstract 793)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

834. Ades, Harlow W. (Emory U., Ga.) Anatomy and physiology of the vestibular system. In *U. S. Office of Naval Research*, 1950. A symposium. (see 27: 858), 11-17.—A description of the structure and function of the vestibular end organs and their central connections.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

835. Alexander, Jerome. The catalyst theory of olfaction. *Proc. Sci. Sect. Toilet Goods Ass.*, 1951, No. 16, 27-34.—The author presents his suggestions for a theory of olfaction based on the idea that "The odor-producing substances affect the catalyst balance of the olfactory cells by any or all of . . ." certain specified mechanisms. This action could then set off a sequence of events resulting in central nervous activity to account for many recognized olfactory experiences. This phase is not systemati-

cally outlined, however. Extensive quotations are included from the author's earlier writings and the audience discussion is appended.—*B. M. Wenzel.*

836. Clark, W. Brant, & Graybiel, Ashton. (U. S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.) The lag effect associated with stimulation of the semicircular canals as indicated by the oculogyral illusion. In *U. S. Office of Naval Research. 1950. A symposium.* (see 27: 858), 55-59.—Description of the measurement of the "extent to which the lag effects of previous angular acceleration inhibit the oculogyral illusion produced by a succeeding angular acceleration of opposite sign."—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

837. Comalli, Peter Elia, Jr. The effect of time on distance-perception. In *Abstracts of dissertations . . . Clark U. Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 139-140.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

838. Gellhorn, E., Hyde, J., & Gay, J. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Proprioception and convulsions. *Arch. int. Pharmacodyn.*, 1949, 80, 110-118.—The role of proprioception in convulsive activity was studied by its action on topically induced strychnine potentials and on the form of after-discharge resulting from stimulation of the motor cortex in anesthetized cats and monkeys. The after-discharge is decreased after deafferentiation and sometimes the tonic component of the afterdischarge is decreased. Strychnine spikes induced in the sensori-motor area are either increased or decreased in frequency when proprioceptive impulses impinge upon the cortex as a result of stimulation of the peripheral end of a motor lumbar root. Convulsive movements of the hind leg resulting from application of strychnine to the posterior columns of the lumbar spinal cord are abolished by deafferentiation although elimination of cutaneous receptors exerts no significant influence on these convulsions.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

839. Gemelli, Agostino. The effect of illusory perception of movement on sound localization. In *Ekman, et al., Essays in psychology . . . David Katz*, (see 27: 746), 104-116.—An experimental consideration of the after-effect of the body's rotation in sound localization is presented with a short review of the literature. The influence of optocynetic stimulation and of the consequent illusion on sound localization was studied.—*A. K. Solars.*

840. Gibson, James J. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The relation between visual and postural determinants of the phenomenal vertical. In *U. S. Office of Naval Research 1950. A symposium.* (see 27: 858), 77-80.—The author discusses previous theories of the phenomenal vertical and suggests a new theory.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

841. Graybiel, Ashton. (U. S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.) Spatial disorientation in flight. In *U. S. Office of Naval Research, 1950. A symposium.* (see 27: 858), 3-8.—Orientation is discussed in relation to the plane, the earth, and other objects in space, taken individually and together. Basic factors in spatial disorientation

are visual perception and G perception. The most important single cause of spatial disorientation is the fact that gravitational cues are ordinarily used for orientation to the earth whereas in flight they can be used only for orientation to the plane. The flyer must not assume that "orientation to the plane cues him to the horizon."—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

842. Graybiel, Ashton, & Niven, Jorma I. (U. S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.) The effect of a change in direction of resultant force on sound localization; the audiogravic illusion. In *U. S. Office of Naval Research 1950. A symposium.* (see 27: 858), 60-66.—When a person in a fixed position on a human centrifuge is subjected to a centripetal force, he tends to reorient himself in conformity with the resultant of this force and the force of gravity. He then has the illusion "that he has shifted his position with reference to the vertical, and objects in the visual field will appear to have assumed new positions in space." These effects are accompanied by a tendency to relocalize a source of sound. "This phenomenon has been termed the audiogravic illusion."—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

843. Gregg, Lee W. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Fractionation of temporal intervals. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 307-312.—A reliable time function was established for five temporal intervals of 400, 800, 1,600, 2,400 and 4,800 msec. by the method of fractionation. 36 Ss made 10 judgments each for each of the 5 intervals. The means of the median half-values for all Ss were overestimations of 2.00, 2.08, 1.16, 6.52 and 9.31%. A scale of subjective time, the "temp scale," was constructed from the fractionation data, and the variables that probably influence the form of the scale discussed.—*A. K. Solars.*

844. Guedry, Frederick E., Jr. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Age as a variable in post-rotational phenomena. In *U. S. Office of Naval Research 1950. A symposium.* (see 27: 858), 67-69.—Older subjects experience significantly longer durations of post-rotational apparent-motion phenomena than do younger subjects tested under identical conditions.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

845. Hemmendinger, Larry. A genetic study of structural aspects of perception as reflected in Rorschach Test responses. In *Abstracts of dissertations . . . Clark U. Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 50-53.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

846. Ittelson, William H. (Princeton U., N. J.) Some studies of visual perception of motion. In *U. S. Office of Naval Research 1950. A symposium* (see 27: 858), 81-87.—The author discusses three demonstrations illustrating visual phenomena involved in the visual perception of motion. 13 references.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

847. Karlin, Lawrence. (New York U., N. Y.) The influence of equality judgments on the constant error. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 300-303.—The purpose of the experiment was to compare the magnitude of the constant errors obtained with the use of

2 and 3 categories of judgment. Objectively equal stimuli were used with twelve naive Ss in elementary psychology. Results indicated that the CE determined with the use of an equality category is greater than the CE with the use of only 2 categories, when the former CE is determined from a proportional division of equality judgments. The evidence is interpreted to mean that the 3-category situation provides a more valid estimate of the CE.—A. K. Solars.

848. Konigsbacher, Kurt S., Danker, Wm. H., & Evans, Ralph L. (Evans Res. & Dev. Corp., New York 17) The evaluation of odors and flavors by the panel technique. *Proc. Sci. Sect. Toilet Goods Ass.*, 1951, No. 16, 11-15.—A brief description is given of the procedure and some details of statistical treatment for examples of each of two main varieties of panel tests in evaluating odors and flavors. The two categories are (1) rating scales and flavor profiles, and (2) binary test systems for organoleptic analysis. The essential feature of the latter class is comparison with a standard sample. Some applications of the methods to actual problems are described and results summarized.—B. M. Wenzel.

849. Krus, Donald Max. The effect of labyrinthian stimulation upon the perception of the shape of figures. In *Abstracts of dissertations* . . . Clark U. *Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 144-145.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

850. Lipton, Herbert. An investigation of the relationship between apparent motion and emphatic motion. In *Abstracts of dissertations* . . . Clark U. *Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 148-149.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

851. Mackworth, N. H. Finger numbness in very cold winds. Medical Research Council, Applied Psychology Research Unit, Cambridge, England. APU.151/51. November 1951. 10 p.—The numbing effects of cold winds are assessed by a simple device constructed of the two halves of a ruler bolted close together at one end and separated by one-half inch at the other. The numbness index studied was the increase required in the physical gap size to keep the tactile impression of a gap despite any numbness. Indices are submitted on the effects of cold air temperatures at different wind velocities.—N. R. Bartlett.

852. Mann, Cecil W. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Factors influencing the perception of the vertical. In *U. S. Office of Naval Research 1950. A symposium*, (see 27: 858), 30-35.—Evidence is offered supporting the hypothesis that space orientation is a complex function involving all of the sense modalities appropriate under the circumstances.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

853. Mayne, Robert. (Goodyear Aircraft Corp., Akron, Ohio.) The operating principle of the vestibular mechanisms. In *U. S. Office of Naval Research 1950. A symposium*, (see 27: 858), 73-76.—A theoretical discussion of the vestibular mechanism.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

854. Piéron, Henri. Des aspects réels du temps en psychophysiologie. (Some real aspects of time in psychophysics.) In *Ekman, et al., Essays in psychology* . . . David Katz, (see 27: 746), 214-222. A psychophysiological discussion of time. Experimental evidence indicates that time is relative and not absolute as the "true time" of Bergsonian metaphysics which appears only as a subjective illusion.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

855. Piéron, Henri. L'évaluation des sensations. (The evaluation of sensations.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3(5-6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14-15), 18-20; 24-26; 22-24; 18-22; 37-38; 10-14.—Under this general title the author makes an analysis of our present knowledge on the relations between sensation and the physical world. Fechner's postulate is studied intensely and an evaluation is made of the various attempts at an experimental control of this law. These lectures constitute an elaborate review of the various psychophysical methods and their application to the measurement of the different sensations as well as of the numerous hypotheses and theories proposed for the definition of the relations between the physical and psychological world.—D. Bélanger.

856. Rohracher, H. Tastvorgang, Vibrationssinn und Körperschwingung. (Touch process, vibration sense, and body vibration.) In *Ekman, et al., Essays in psychology* . . . David Katz, (see 27: 746), 235-239.—A discussion of the work of David Katz on the roll of touch in sensation of movements with further analysis of body sensations and their locus in the organism.—A. K. Solars.

857. Thouless, Robert H. Individual differences in perception and their significance in psychology. In *Ekman, et al., Essays in psychology* . . . David Katz, (see 27: 746), 240-247.—A discussion of the reality of individual differences in perception and the need for research to relate these differences to the wider field of personality differences.—A. K. Solars.

858. U. S. Office of Naval Research. Psychophysiology Branch. A symposium: psychophysiological factors in spatial orientation. Washington D. C.: Author, 1950. viii, 89 p.—This symposium, held under the auspices of the Psychophysiology Branch of the Office of Naval Research, includes 14 papers. The experimental papers are divided into 3 sections under the following headings: Neurophysiological Factors; Orientation to Visual and Postural Vertical; and Accelerative Forces. Three theoretical papers are also included. Individual papers are abstracted separately in this issue.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

859. Warren, Neil D. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Psychological effects of increased positive radial acceleration. In *U. S. Office of Naval Research 1950. A symposium*, (see 27: 858), 52-54.—Describes research concerned with "psychological and psychophysiological changes during and following exposure to various amounts of positive g."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

860. Wendt, George R. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) Some characteristics of vestibular eye movements. In *U. S. Office of Naval Research. 1950. A symposium*, (see 27: 858), 36-41.—A summary of generally unknown and recently established facts about vestibular eye movements.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

861. Willis, Edwin R., & Roth, Louis M. (Quartermaster General Labs., Philadelphia, Pa.) Humidity reactions of *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst). *J. exp. Zool.*, 1950, 115, 561-587.—Reactions of the red flour beetle were studied by an olfactometer in which the insects were given a choice between two humidities. Unstarved, non-desiccated individuals discriminated between humidities differing by 15% R.H. over the entire relative humidity range. "The preference for the lower or higher humidity and the intensity of the humidity reaction . . . between 15 and 75% R.H. were related to the degree of starvation and to the water balance of the insects."—A. B. Shaklee.

862. Witkin, Herman A. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Individual differences in mode of space orientation. In *U. S. Office of Naval Research. 1950. A symposium*, (see 27: 858), 18-29.—The nature of perception cannot be fully accounted for simply in terms of the structure of the prevailing field or in terms of the physical properties of the stimulus giving rise to the perceptual experience. Perception is greatly influenced by the motivation of the perceiver, by the perceiver's age, sex, etc. 13 references.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

(See also abstracts 825, 985, 1509, 1511)

VISION

863. Ammons, Carol H., & Weitz, Joseph. (U. Louisville, Ky.) Central and peripheral factors in the phi phenomenon. *J. exp. Psychol.* 1951, 42, 327-332.—An experiment designed to investigate the relative contribution of peripheral and central factors in the perception of phi phenomenon. 22 Ss observed once under each of 4 conditions: (1) stimulation of the same hemisphere using monocular and binocular vision, and (2) stimulation of both hemispheres using monocular and binocular vision. The greatest number of reports of uncomplicated phi movement occurred with monocular stimulation in either instance of hemisphere stimulation. The authors conclude that retinal or subcortical factors are operative.—A. K. Solarz.

864. Arnoult, Malcolm D. Accuracy of shape discrimination as a function of the range of exposure intervals. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 51-32, 1951. v, 12 p.—An "electrically controlled, Dodge-type, mirror tachistoscope" was used to study "the characteristics of one method of measuring perceptual performance in situations involving the discrimination of irregularly-shaped targets." Results are explained in a manner "shown to be consistent with known facts concerning the critical duration of the time-intensity relationship in brightness discrimination and with results on re-

action time for eye-movements following the introduction of a visual stimulus." Further implications and methods for testing them are discussed.—R. Tyson.

865. Berger, P., & Ségat, J. La présence de maxima périodiques dans la courbe de sensibilité scotopique. (Equally separated peaks on the scotopic luminosity curve.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1951, 232, 1241-1243.—Twelve luminosity curves were taken after one hour's dark adaptation. Readings were taken at a large number of different wavelengths and the results were not plotted as means. In seven curves, five peaks were found separated from one another by a wave-length difference of 20-25 m μ . It is suggested that visual purple is a complex substance made up of several components carrying different numbers of —C=C— units in the chromophore group and that these slightly different molecules with differing spectral absorptions are responsible for the irregularities on the curve.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

866. Berger, P., & Ségat, J. La sensibilité du pourpre rétinien régénéré à partir de l'orange transitoire. (The sensitivity of visual purple regenerated from transient orange.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1951, 232, 1136-1138.—In three subjects, scotopic luminosity curves were taken (at 5° with a 1° field after 45 minutes dark adaptation): (a) after a short exposure to a very intense light; (b) after a prolonged exposure to a moderate light. In the former case, the scotopic luminosity curve showed a higher sensitivity between 520 m μ and 550 m μ but a rather lower sensitivity between 490 m μ and 510 m μ than in the latter. It is thought that visual purple regeneration is mainly from transient orange after a short intense bleaching and from indicator yellow after a more prolonged illumination and that, as suggested by Lythgoe, the regenerated products do not have identical absorption spectra. The authors suggest that visual purple regenerated from transient orange contains more CH groups joined by double bonds.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

867. Best, W. Experimentelle Untersuchungen zur Theorie der Dunkeladaptation. (Experimental investigations on dark adaptation.) *Ber. dtsh. ophthal. Ges. Heidelberg*, 1950, 56, 66-70.—By testing in the same healthy subjects the dark adaptation of an area 15° eccentrically with objects of 1° and 10° size the author found that with the larger objects the sensitivity increased more rapidly. It follows that not only is the synthesis of visual purple responsible for the dark adaptation but that also the summation of stimuli is important, as had been suggested by Lythgoe. In the discussion which followed, Schober reported on similar observations.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

868. Blumenfeld, Walter. La precisión del método de "hilo negro" y la ley de Weber. (The precision of the "black thread" method and Weber's law.) *Rev. Ciencias, Peru*, 1951, 53, 77-108.—10 white cards with dots irregularly distributed about an ideal straight line, but with the dots located so that

the algebraic sum of their distances from the line are equal to 0, were observed 12 times by each of 9 subjects. The subjects were required to locate the ideal line. Almost all subjects were successful in this task. There were differential thresholds, that is fluctuation about personal means, which conformed to Weber's law.—*F. C. Sumner.*

869. Blystad, W. Dark adaptation in pigmented rats. The effect of over-exposure to light. *Acta ophthalm. Kbh.*, 1951, 29, 49-68.—Dark adaptation was measured in pigmented rats by finding the lowest light intensity to which the animals were able to respond in behaviour experiments. After exposure to ordinary daylight the threshold by this method was reached after about 16 minutes in the dark and was about 0.000003 foot candles. The effect of severe light adaptation (3,000 f.c.) with a dilated pupil was to raise the dark-adapted threshold for about seven days. It is suggested that exposure to high illuminations may, therefore, lead to temporary night blindness even in the absence of vitamin A deficiency and is due to an abnormal destruction of visual purple.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

870. Blystad, W. Visual adaptation in albino rats. *Acta ophthalm. Kbh.*, 1951, 29, 69-83.—The dark-adapted threshold for albino rats was investigated by the method already described (see 27: 869). The normal threshold was about the same as that found for pigmented rats. With a light adaptation to 15 lux for 10 minutes this threshold was reached after 40 min., but more intense light adaptation delayed dark adaptation considerably and exposure to 1,000-10,000 lux for 1 to 2 hours lowered the sensitivity for many weeks.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

871. Dolley, W. L., & White, J. D. The effect of illuminance on the reversal temperature in the drone fly, *Eristalis tenax*. *Biol. Bull.*, 1951, 100, 84-89.—At an illumination of 700 foot candles the drone fly, *Eristalis tenax*, is strongly photo-positive between 10°C and 30°C. Outside these temperature limits it is photo-negative. The mean temperature at which the flies become photo-negative is at a minimum of 800 f.c. Above this illumination, the mean reversal temperature for males increases again, that for females shows no significant change. At illuminations between 600 f.c. and 800 f.c. the reversal temperature is higher for females than for males, but this sex difference is not present at 250 f.c. or at 1200 f.c. and 1600 f.c. The results are not dependent on relative humidity or on the duration of the exposure to different temperatures.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

872. Eckel, K. Vergleichende Untersuchungen über praktisches Nachtsehen und Adaptation an verschiedenen Messgeräten. (Comparative investigations concerning practical night vision and adaptation with various measuring instruments.) *Ophthalmologica*, 1951, 122, 154-165.—The dark adaptation curves, night vision, threshold sensibility and direct adaptation measures obtained with 79 non-selected observers were compared with a measure of "practical

night vision." Wide individual variations were obtained with the various measures. Practice effects were observed in all of the experiments. 20 selected observers with perfect night vision showed a rapid increase of adaptation over the normals, but no marked differences were found with the other measures.—*S. Renshaw.*

873. Flamant, François. (Institut d'Optique, Paris; France). Seuils différentiels d'intensité de deux points lumineux. (Intensity difference thresholds for two luminous points). *Rev. Opt. (theor. instrum.)*, 1952, 31, 113-120.—Minimum perceptible intensity difference (ΔI) of two luminous points was determined (a) for 2 observers when separation of the points was varied discontinuously from 0 to 28', and (b) for 3 observers when retinal location was varied nasally and temporally from 0 to 2° for two points having a fixed separation of 10'. In (a), probability ogives were obtained from 10 judgments at each of 10 intensity differences for each separation. Maximum sensitivity was found at a separation of 10' to 15', with confusing irradiation effects from 2.5' to 3'. In (b), $\Delta I/I$ (I being the greater intensity) varied with distance from the foveal center in a manner that paralleled visual acuity results reported elsewhere, and Osterberg's cone separation data. When monochromatic light was used red and green showed maximum sensitivity at the foveal center, blue at 10' to 40' from the center, in corroboration of the tritanopic fovea data reported by Stiles and others.—*R. W. Burnham.*

874. Fleischer, Ernst. Die physiologischen Grundlagen des Tiefensehens. (The physiological basis of visual depth.) *Ophthalmologica*, 1951, 122, 91-105.—The author presents a theory of visual depth perception which has the concept of stimulus pattern interpretation as its underlying principle.—*S. Renshaw.*

875. Fox, Bernard H. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) Figural after-effects: "satiation" and adaptation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 317-326.—A report of 2 experiments; 1 designed to study distance relationships of figural after-effects, the other a test of the hypothesis that both "satiation" as well as "adaptation toward a norm" in Gibson's sense were effective in determining after-effects. The first experiment contradicted the "satiation theory," the second verified the hypothesis that both phenomena combined in Exp. I. The "distance paradox" was verified in both cases. Important variables involved are discussed.—*A. K. Solarz.*

876. Gerathewohl, Siegfried. J. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Tex.) Conspicuity of flashing and steady light signals: I. Variation of contrast. (see 27: 877) Randolph Field, Tex.: USAF Sch. of Aviation Medicine, 1951. (*Spec. Rep.*) iii, 8 p.—Subjects were required to perform on a complex, multiple reaction test and to respond periodically to 2 critical light signals (either a steady or flashing light) presented at contrast ratios of 1.00, 0.74, 0.52, and 0.33. The results show that flashing

light signals are more conspicuous than steady lights of the same intensity. The differences are least for contrast ratios of 1.00, i.e., for lights at high intensity, and greatest for ratios of 0.33, i.e., for lights differing only slightly from the background in intensity.—*A. Chapanis.*

877. Gerathewohl, Siegfried J. (*USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Tex.*) **Conspicuity of flashing and steady light signals: II. High contrasts.** Randolph Field, Tex.: USAF Sch. of Aviation Medicine, 1952. (*Proj. No. 21-24-014, Rep. No. 2.*) iii, 8 p.—This is an extension of work reported earlier (see 27: 876). The conspicuousness of steady and flashing light signals was studied at contrast ratios of 1031.6, 138.9, 19.0, 18.3, and 6.6, i.e., at much higher contrasts than were used in the previous study. The results show that at the two highest contrast ratios there are no differences between the two kinds of lights. For contrast ratios of 6.6 to 19.0, the steady light was more conspicuous than the flashing light.—*A. Chapanis.*

878. Giles, G. H. **Colour vision: some recent trends in practice.** *Brit. J. physiol. Opt.*, 1950, 7, 90-95.—A general article beginning with a very brief account of Granit's, Willmer's and Hartridge's theories of colour vision. The doubtful nature of recent claims to cure colour defects is discussed with some remarks on the possibility of late development of colour vision in some individuals. A very short description of the usual methods of assessing colour deficiency is given with a suggestion that tests should be made with the subject's subsequent requirements in mind. The importance of such factors as refractive errors, extent of binocular vision, and the psychology of the subject is stressed, and the article ends with a discussion of the differential diagnosis of congenital and acquired colour deficiency.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

879. Gottwald, O. **Poruchy barevného vidění u svářečů.** (*Disturbance of colour vision in welders.*) *Čsl. Ophthalm.*, 1950, 6, 228-231.—Examination of welders showed defects in perception of red and green in higher percentage than among the general population. The abnormality was more frequent among those working with the electric arc than in those working with the flame. Workers protected by masks were less affected than those working behind a manual shield. Defective colour vision was not observed in those working outdoors. This seems to confirm the opinion that the defect is due to inhaling gases developed in welding.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

880. Hartridge, H. **Human colour vision.** *Proc. XVI Int. Congr. Ophthalm.*, London, 1950, 1, 561-567.—A short account of the author's polychromatic theory of colour vision with his criticisms of the trichromatic theory. The work of Granit, of Motokawa, and of Morton is mentioned in support of the author's thesis.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

881. Hironaka, K. **"Empfindungszeit" of an electrical phosphene and that of a light stimulus. (Dark-adapted eye.)** *Toh. J. exp. Med.*, 1950, 53,

1-9.—The latent period ("Empfindungszeit") for the recognition of a light stimulus both in the fovea and the periphery and for the development of an electric phosphene was measured in the dark-adapted eye. The shortest latent periods for foveal stimulation and for an electric phosphene were about the same (approx. 69.0 m. sec.) and the variation with intensity varied along the same curve for both light (log 1) and electrical stimulation (voltage). The latent periods for peripheral vision (50°) were considerably larger and the curve relation latent period to stimulus intensity was much flatter. It is, therefore, suggested that the site of electrical stimulation is the cones.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

882. Hufschmidt, H. J., & del Castillo, Nicolás, J. **Contribución al estudio de la estructura temporal de la percepción visual de las formas.** (A contribution to the study of the temporal mechanism of the visual perception of form.) *Act. luso-esp. Neurol. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 10, 75-84.—Bergson considers consciousness to be essentially mnemonic and information contributing to it essentially temporal. Adrian's fundamental work shows the nerve impulse to be rhythmical and therefore also qualified in point of time. The classical analogy for the process of visual perception is photography but in actuality its time-base resembles that of television in involving a scanning and a mnemonic process. Confirmation of this is found in the qualitative experiments described. A relationship has been established between the disaggregation in terms of "gestalt" of linear figures and the stroboscopic frequency of illumination required to recognize them. Variations between observers are probably due to differences in visual acuity, fatigue, or imaginativeness exemplified by Rorschach's inkblot test.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

883. Jaeger, W. **Über das Verhalten der Protanopen und Deutanopen am kurzwelligen Ende des Spektrums.** (Perception by protanopes and deutanopes of coloured lights with a short wavelength.) *Ber. dtsh. ophthalm. Ges. Heidelberg*, 1950, 56, 350-352.—In protanopia and deutanopia, differences are not only to be found at the long-wave end of the spectrum but also at the short-wave end. In protanopia, in contrast to the vision of deutanopes, no difference between 435 mμ and 404 mμ is visible.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

884. Jaeger, W. **Über ungewöhnliche Manifestationsformen angeborener Störungen des Farbsinnes.** (Unusual forms of manifestation of inherited anomalies of colour vision.) *Ber. dtsh. ophthalm. Ges. Heidelberg*, 1950, 56, 61-65.—In a pedigree with anomalies of colour vision two female carriers were observed who exhibited the combination of deuteranomaly with tritanomaly, while genotypically they had a combination of protanopia with deuteranomaly. The patients were analysed with the anomaloscope and the colour mixing apparatus.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

885. Jäger, A. **Zusammenwirken von Augen- und Kopfbewegungen bei Blick nach der Seite.** (Co-

operation between eye and head movements in looking towards the side.) *Ber. dtsch. ophthal. Ges. Heidelberg*, 1950, 56, 90-92.—Investigation on the appearance of a vertical line when the eye is abducted and the head turned towards the object and slightly tilted.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

886. Johansson, Gunnar. The effect of uniform and continuous chromatic changes: a description and preliminary analysis of a perceptual saturation constancy connected with continuously changing stimuli. In *Ekman, et al., Essays in psychology . . . David Katz*, (see 27: 746) 139-160.—Experiments are reported confirming the existence of a saturation constancy phenomenon with discrepancies between stimulation and perception during continuously changing colour stimuli. A preliminary analysis is attempted.—*A. K. Solarz*.

887. Kline, Nathan Schellenberg. The effect of tonus-inducing stimuli on the perceived movement of a stationary and of a moving point of light. In *Abstracts of dissertations . . . Clark U. Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 143-144.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

888. Koike, I. The research in the various factors necessary for the appearance of the critical stage of perception time. *Toh. J. exp. Med.*, 1950, 53, 11-19.—During dark adaptation the latent period (perception time) for a given light stimulus reaches a maximum after several minutes and then decreases. The pre-adaptation, stimulus intensity, and part of the retina necessary to demonstrate this phenomenon (critical stage of perception time) were investigated. The appearance of a maximum value for the latent period was retarded in the same way as the rod-cone transition point by increasing the preceding light adaptation; it was only demonstrable with stimulus intensities at about the cone threshold but could not be shown at the fovea. These facts suggest that the phenomenon is characteristic of the transition from cone to rod activity.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

889. Meyer-Schwickerath, G. Unterschiedliche elektrische Erregbarkeit zentraler und peripherer Netzhautfasern. (Differences in electric irritability of central and peripheral retinal fibres.) *Ber. dtsch. ophthal. Ges. Heidelberg*, 1950, 56, 70-75.—The retina of healthy subjects was stimulated with faradic currents by means of an electrode of 4 sq. cm size on the lower lid, and the changes of the normal visual impression were observed when the subjects looked into a hemisphere painted with black and white concentric rings. It was found that the peripheral parts of the retina had a lower threshold which manifested itself by the sensation of flicker of the peripheral rings in the hemisphere before flicker of the central rings occurred. This was the case in all directions of gaze.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

890. Monjé, M. Die Nutzzeit bei der Sehscharfenmessung. (The time factor in test for visual acuity.) *Ber. dtsch. ophthal. Ges. Heidelberg*, 1950, 56, 47-50.—Investigations on the minimum time required for recognizing test types, which greatly

varies with the brightness difference between test type and ground. In the discussion which followed, Jaeger recommends the use of two light points for the determination of the minimum separable instead of the Landolt-C used by the author.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

891. Monnier, M. *Éléments de physiologie sensorielle*. (Elements of sensory physiology.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3(14-15), 50-60.—Following a brief recall on receptors, electrophysiology of the peripheral nervous system, and the Weber-Fechner law, the author presents a detailed analysis of the physiology of vision under the following headings: dioptrics of the eye; main defects of the eye; observation of the eye; visual acuity; elements of photometry; differential sensitivity of the eye to various lights; temporal evolution of the luminous sensation; the vision of colors. These are a student's notes of a series of lectures given by the author; a few lectures are missing. These notes have been revised by the author before publication.—*D. Bélanger*.

892. Motokawa, Koiti. (Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.) Summation of the color processes in the human retina. *Toh. J. exp. Med.*, 1950, 52, 207-212.—The effect of color mixing on the retinal color processes was studied. In the first place, the excitability curves for 2 monochromatic lights were determined separately, and then the summation curve for the mixture of the 2 colored lights. These experiments indicated that the law of additive summation which holds for the usual color mixing experiments does not apply to the physiological effects caused by lights in the retina. The summation curves were found a little higher than the envelope of the single curves obtained in the separate application of the colors, but the shape of the curve was similar to that of the envelope.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

893. Motokawa, K., & Iwama, K. Resonance in electrical stimulation of the eye. *Toh. J. exp. Med.*, 1950, 53, 201-206.—Flickering electric phosphenes were produced by sinusoidal alternating currents of varying frequency. When the strength of current necessary just to produce a sensation of flicker was plotted against frequency, 3 minima were found at about 18, 37, and 53 cycles per second. It is suggested that these are possibly due to the resonance of 3 excitable mechanisms in the eye.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

894. Motokawa, K., Iwama, K., & Tukahara, S. Color processes in single retinal elements. *Toh. J. exp. Med.*, 1951, 53, 399-406.—The electrical sensitivity of single retinal elements in the frog was investigated using Granit's micro-electrode technique. The lowering of electrical sensitivity after illumination with white light confirmed the results already obtained when the discharge in the whole optic nerve was used as the criterion. Thus there were 3 crest times when white light was used, one at 1.5 min., corresponding to the red mechanism, one at 3 min., corresponding to the green mechanism, and

one at 5 min., corresponding to the blue mechanism. There was a tendency to fusion of the red and green mechanisms and evidence that the red mechanism is also sensitive to the violet wave-lengths.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

895. Ohara, H. Vision from a moving car. *Acta Soc. ophthalm. jap.*, 1950, 54, 320-341.—The maximum distance at which a test object was visible from a car running at different speeds was determined. The visual acuity of individuals traveling, standing or sitting, in 3 kinds of vehicle (tram, locomotive, and lorry) running to 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, and 80 km.p.h. was determined. At the same time, the vibration of the vehicles was measured using an acceleration vibriograph as a test object. It was found that the faster the speed of the car, the greater was the reduction of visual acuity and the greater the acceleration of the vibration of the car. The frequency and amplitude of vibration did not run parallel to speed and reduction of visual acuity, although they became greater at high speeds. Thus, it appears that acceleration, caused a vibration of the eyeballs. This, in turn, would produce movement of the retinal image reducing visual acuity. The effect on visual acuity was greater when standing than when sitting. In Japanese.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

896. Otero, M., & Aguilar, M. La agudeza visual mínima de los valores umbrales. (The minimal visual acuity of threshold values.) *An. Real Soc. Espan. Fis. Quim.*, 1950, 46A, 1-8.—A plot of visual acuity against the logarithm of the luminosity of the surrounding field shows conventionally a minimal value independent of the angular subtense of the tested object as the luminosity approaches the threshold. The minimum cognoscible at this level has been determined for a zone situated 10° parafoveally by statistical methods in 4 observers, the eyes being dark adapted. Oblique fixation was maintained by the untested eye on a dim red light.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

897. Priklonsky, M. Zur frage der rationellen Beleuchtung der Arbeitsräume bei Farbensinnprüfungen mit pseudoisochromatischen Tafeln. (Rational illumination of rooms for colour sense tests with pseudo-isochromatic plates.) *Klin. Mbl. Augenheilk.*, 1951, 118, 259-269.—The discernibility of pseudo-isochromatic plates is dependent on the spectral quality of the light in which the test is made. If more long wave-lengths are present the plates can be read more easily and the contrary is the case if short wave-lengths prevail. Daylight differs in spectral distribution depending on the presence of cloud. The author recommends testing only with a special kind of so-called daylight lamp ("Sofittenleuchtstofflampen") which has a spectral output similar to daylight.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

898. Reed, J. B. (Mount Holyoke Coll., South Hadley, Mass.) The speed and accuracy of discriminating differences in hue, brilliance, area, and shape. *USN Spec. Dev. Cent., Tech. Rep. SDC-131-1-2*. 1951. 28 p.—In the first experiment, sub-

jects sorted packs of 64 cards, each containing a symbol printed in the center of the card. There were 2 shapes—a triangle and circle. Each shape appeared in 2 sizes: large and small; in 2 hues: red and green; and in 2 brightness levels: light and dark. Shapes, sizes, hues, and brightness levels were represented in all combinations. Subjects were able to sort the cards fastest and most accurately when they sorted for hue, ignoring all other variations. Sorting for shape, size, and brightness were progressively slower and less accurate. In the second experiment, subjects sorted packs of cards which contained either of 2 hues, or of 2 sizes. Differences between the hues, or sizes, were systematically varied. Although sorting time decreases as the stimulus difference increases, sorting for hue differences is faster than sorting for size differences over any practical range of stimulus differences.—A. Chapanis.

899. Rochels, K. H. Über ein einfaches Prinzip zur objektiven Sehschärfebestimmung. (A simple technique of objective determination of visual acuity.) *Ber. dtsh. ophthalm. Ges. Heidelberg*, 1950, 56, 327-329.—A black spot on a white background is covered with layers of semi-transparent thin paper, and a prism is switched before the eye of the patient who fixes the black spot. The fixation movement at this moment is taken as a sign that the patient is able to see the black spot. The number of layers of paper which obscure its visibility is increased until no movement of the eye can be elicited with the prism. The author suggests that there is a correlation between visual acuity and contrast sensitivity.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

900. Rudolph, G. Sur une variation du seuil différentiel de l'oeil sous l'influence de stimuli lumineux de courte durée: un phénomène de fatigue centrale. (Variation in the difference threshold of the eye under the influence of short visual stimuli: a central fatigue phenomenon.) *C. R. Soc. Biol. Paris*, 1951, 145, 310-313.—In the course of experiments in which light flashes of variable duration but constant brightness were matched for brightness against test lights of constant duration, results obtained after long sessions indicated sporadic increases in the difference threshold although the subject was unaware of any fatigue. It is suggested that the effect must be due to a central rather than a peripheral fatigue of the visual system.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

901. Saslajn, Rios M. Sobre el umbral luminoso diferencial de la retina. (The differential luminous threshold of the retina.) *Arch. Soc. oftal. hispano-amer.*, 1951, 11, 265-271.—After defining the concepts of absolute exposure and chromatic thresholds of the retina, the author describes his experiments on the determination of differential thresholds, i.e., the minimal contrast needed between 2 different luminosities in order to perceive them as different. Differential luminous threshold depends on several factors and varies according to the intensities with which the study is made, duration of the stimulation, extension of the illuminated surface, and the contrast

between this and the surrounding field. The results show that the light received by one eye influences the differential luminous threshold of the other eye. Experiments were carried out on 10 emmetropic subjects.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

902. Schmidt, Ingeborg. (USAF School Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Tex.) Comparative evaluation of the New London Navy Lantern for testing color perception. Randolph Field, Tex.: USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., 1951. (Proj. No. 21-29-009) iv, 10 p.—500 subjects (435 color normal and 65 color defective) were tested on the New London Navy Lantern and on 5 other tests of color vision. The author concludes that the lantern, in its present state, cannot be used as a simple pass-fail test and that it is not a satisfactory replacement for color vision tests now in use.—A. Chapanis.

903. Schmidt, Ingeborg. New tests for the examination and training of color vision. III. Color Vision Multitester (signal lamp) for Aviation. USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Proj. No. 21-09-006, Rep. No. 3, 1952. iii, 14 p.—A transportable instrument which tests 5 applicants simultaneously, presenting to each of them a separate set of 3 signals. On the basis of calculations, these lights correspond to air-field signals in size, brightness, color saturation, composition, and background. The drum of the Multitester rotates automatically, serially presenting 11 sets of 3 signals and 1 set with a cross to mark the position. The exposure time and interexposure periods are fixed.—Publisher.

904. Schubert, G. Über den Farbensinn und das Sehvermögen des Hundes. (Sense of colour and visual faculty of the dog.) *Wien. tierarztl. Mschr.*, 1950, 37, 127-128.—The suggestion that dogs are colour-blind is absolutely wrong. Nevertheless, it has not yet been shown experimentally that dogs have the same distinction of colours as man. The visual acuity of dogs is indeed not so perfect as in man, but the mechanism of accommodation is similar in the eyes of both. Dogs have also some binocular field of vision, the condition of stereoscopic perception.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

905. Schwarz, F. Über Sehschärfemessungen bei begrenzter Darbietungszeit farbiger Sehproben. (Visual acuity measurements with limited exposure of coloured test objects.) *Pflügers Arch.*, 1951, 253, 121-131.—The relation between illumination and exposure time for a given visual acuity (Landolt ring) in light adaptation (a white surround) was investigated for different coloured test objects. It was found that visual performance was best for white and yellow test objects, next best for green, next for red, and worst for blue. Some improvement in performance for red and blue was obtained by correcting chromatic aberration. Pre-adaptation to the colour of the test object as well as the provision of a surround of the same colour improved the visual performance.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

906. Ségat, J. Éléments d'une théorie de la vision des couleurs. (The elements of a theory of colour vision.) *Ann. Oculist., Paris*, 1951, 184, 214-

245.—The author first discusses his reasons for accepting a trichromatic basis for colour vision. Such a theory requires the identification of three photosensitive pigments and three retinal elements containing these pigments, capable of acting as receptors. These he calls R, G, and B. He identifies G pigment with visual purple by comparison of the zone of maximum purity of the G sensation with the maximum of the absorption curve of visual purple. The B receptors are at the level of the external plexiform layer and it is suggested that they are the synaptic "buttons" of the rods and cones in this layer. The maximum of the B sensation curve corresponds with the absorption of the "transient orange" stage of photolysis of visual purple and this is therefore suggested as the B pigment, and is identified with the pigment of the macula lutea. (see 27: 907)—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

907. Ségat, J. Éléments d'une théorie de la vision des couleurs. (The elements of a theory of colour vision.) *Ann. Oculist., Paris*, 1951, 184, 289-320.—Reasons are advanced for supposing that the R pigment is in a crystalline form, and as such is present in the pigment epithelium. These are what are possibly nerve fibres running from this layer through the other retinal layers. The author then details clinical, anatomical, and experimental findings to support his theory and concludes that it is completely compatible with all the known facts. (see 27: 906)—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

908. Simon, Walter Benno. The effect of asymmetric light distribution and of starting position of the visual perception of the median plane. In *Abstracts of dissertations . . . Clark U. Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 149-150.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

909. Solomon, Paul. After images and figure-ground organization: a study on the effect of contour processes. In *Abstracts of dissertations . . . Clark U. Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 151-152.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

910. Ten Doesschate, G. On imaginary space in paintings. *Ophthalmologica*, 1951, 122, 46-50.—The author discusses the problem of visual space perception as simulated in paintings and compares it with that under normal conditions. He concludes that "normal and imaginary optical spaces" have the same origin and structure.—S. Renshaw.

911. Wapner, Seymour (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) Werner, Heinz, & Chandler, Kenneth A. Experiments on sensory-tonic field theory of perception: I. Effect of extraneous stimulation on the visual perception of verticality. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 341-345.—A test of the hypothesis that extraneous stimulation influences the perception of an object. Electrical stimulation to the neck muscle, and auditory stimulation were tested for effect on perception of verticality of an adjustable luminescent rod. 40 Ss, 20 men and 20 women were used. Both kinds of extraneous stimulation affected perception of the vertical in an equivalent manner.—A. K. Solarz.

912. Wapner, Seymour, (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) Werner, Heinz, & Morant, Ricardo B. Experiments on sensory-tonic field theory of perception. III. Effect of body rotation on the visual perception of verticality. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 351-357.—A study of extraneous stimulation on visual perception. The effect of labyrinthian stimulation induced by rotation of the body around its vertical axis upon the adjustment of a luminescent rod to apparent verticality was studied in 28 Ss. Results indicated that visual perception of verticality is significantly affected by accelerative and decelerative rotation in a clockwise and counterclockwise direction.—A. K. Solars.

913. Werner, Heinz, (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) Wapner, Seymour, & Chandler, Kenneth A. Experiments on sensory-tonic field theory of perception: II. Effect of supported and unsupported tilt of the body on the visual perception of verticality. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 346-350.—An investigation of the effect of postural changes upon the visual perception of verticality. 40 Ss, 20 men and 20 women were tested in supported and unsupported conditions of body tilt at specific angles. The task was the adjustment of a luminescent rod to the position of apparent verticality. Results showed that displacement was to a greater degree when the body was unsupported, and to the side opposite the direction of body tilt.—A. K. Solars.

914. Yokose, Zensho, & Uchiyama, Michiaki. (The measurement of the field-forces in visual perception.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 22, 41-56.—By the strength of stimulus threshold light spots located inside and outside of a figure, the strength of the field-forces was found to vary according to a formula empirically derived from the data. The author indicates that the results support Kohler's electric theory of visual perception. In Japanese with English summary.—C. M. Louttit.

(See also abstracts 821, 929, 1502, 1503)

AUDITION

915. Bornschein, H., & Krejci, F. (U. Vienna, Austria.) Zur Frage einer selektiven Ultraschallwirkung auf die Cochlear- und Aktionspotentiale des Innenohres. (The question of a selective ultrasonic action on the cochlear and action potentials of the inner ear.) *Experientia*, 1951, 7, 55-65.—The effect of ultrasound (800,000 cycles/sec., 0.3-2.4 W/sq. cm.; 1mm. beam diam. applied directly on the apex of the cochlea) on the electrical response of the inner ear was investigated in guinea pigs. The results obtained in 10 experiments indicate that ultrasound causes a selective diminution of the cochlear microphonics and a consequent secondary depression of the action potentials.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

916. Dwyff, J. W., van Gemert, A. G. M., & Schmidt, P. H. Binaural sound location in the horizontal plane. *Acta Physiol. Pharmacol. Neerland.*, 1950, 1(4), 540-561.—Analysis of the factors involved in binaural sound localization in the hori-

zontal plane indicates that phase relations cannot serve as an index to the position of the source, that direction and distance together can be determined only for sources which are near to the head and never for low azimuth values, that time relations serve as an extremely sensitive index in the case of small azimuth values, and that, on the other hand, in those cases where the source lies far to the side, as well as for high frequencies generally, intensity relations may be important.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

917. Eldredge, Donald H., Jr., & Parrack, Horace O. Sound problems in the air force. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1950, 1, 449-461.—The effects of high sound levels on humans is discussed. The authors studied sound levels produced by airplane engines, both propeller type and jets. Included are the effects of vibrations above audible frequencies. It is concluded that super-sonic "sounds" are not a serious hazard to health and efficiency at present. The importance of high sound levels is due to masking of verbal communication, deafness following exposure, and specific physical sensations created by low frequency "sound" vibrations. 35 references.—W. Fleeson.

918. Goldstein, Alvin George. The effect of head position on auditory localization. In *Abstracts of dissertations . . . Clark U. Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 140-141.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

919. Licklider, J. C. R. (Massachusetts Inst. Technol., Cambridge.) A duplex theory of pitch perception. *Experientia*, 1951, 7, 128-134.—This theory seeks to explain observations that appear to indicate the duplex nature of pitch. In most of the older theories tone height was considered to be a simple and single attribute. The theory implies that the auditory organ performs a frequency and an autocorrelation analysis. The cochlea acts as an extended wave filter that distributes oscillations of different frequencies to different places. The frequency bands lie in 1 dimension, the X-dimension of the nervous tissue; in every frequency band the tone is analyzed further by a group of neurones, acting as an autocorrelator. This autocorrelator analyzes in a 2d dimension, the τ -dimension. This theory explains some psychophysical observations hard to explain by the ordinary place theories.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

920. Schaller, F., & Timm, C. (U. Mains, Germany). Das Hörvermögen der Nachschmetterlinge. (The hearing capacity of moths.) *Zschr. vergl. Physiol.*, 1950, 32, 468-481.—141 moths were tested as to flight or death faint reactions with sound waves from 15-175 k Hz. The lowest thresholds were found in the neighborhood of 40-80 k Hz. Reactions are not peculiar to a species. Through extirpation it was demonstrated that the sound stimuli are received peripherally in the tympanic organs, are centrally elaborated in a critical fashion, and then lead to the described reactions. These reactions are observed when moths are confronted by bats. It is concluded that moths can hear bats, can withdraw themselves from their attack through flight or death

feint and possess thereby a relative protection from their enemies.—F. C. Sumner.

RESPONSE PROCESSES

921. Alekseeva, M. S. O sootvetstviu vnesnego povedeniia s tipom vysshei nervnoi detiâel'nosti u sobaki sangvinika. (On the correspondence of external behavior with type of higher nervous activity in the dog [of] sanguine [type].) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Detiâel'*, 1951, 1, 722-726.—On the basis of experiments with caffeine it is concluded that the external behavior of the dog corresponds to its type of higher nervous activity.—I. D. London.

922. Beach, Frank A., & Levinson, Gilbert. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Effects of androgen on the glans penis and mating behavior of castrated male rats. *J. exp. Zool.*, 1950, 114, 159-171.—A total of 32 adult male rats were castrated and assigned to a control or one of three experimental groups receiving different amounts of testosterone propionate in daily injections. Histological examination of the integument of the glans penis after intervals of 7 to 28 days of treatment showed a positive relationship between number of cornified genital papillae and size of hormone dosage. Histological study suggests that the genital papillae may act as accessory sensory structures. Their decrease following castration is interpreted as being one of the factors responsible for the lessened sexual behavior of castrates.—A. B. Shaklee.

923. Benedek, Therese. (Institute for Psychoanalysis, Chicago, Ill.) *Psychosexual functions in women*. New York: Ronald Press, 1952. x, 435 p. \$10.00.—The first 11 chapters in this collection of studies in female sexuality were originally prepared in collaboration with Boris B. Rubinstein and published as a monograph (see 17: 814). The conclusions reached in this research are applied in subsequent chapters, 2 of which deal with the psychosomatic implications of the primary unit: mother-child and some psychophysiological problems of motherhood. There are also chapters on the climacterium: a developmental phase and on the functions of the sexual apparatus of both sexes and their disturbances. 132-item bibliography.—A. J. Sprow.

924. Bilodeau, Edward A. Decrements and recovery from decrements in a simple work task with variation in force requirements at different stages of practice. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.* 51-34, 1951. v, 6 p.—Theoretical analysis of much recent research in motor behavior has dealt with a learning factor and a work factor, varied together, in situations where effects of one are isolated from effects of the other. The current report describes apparatus and procedure for studying one variable "in situations where the other remains fairly constant and equal between conditions throughout practice."—R. Tyson.

925. Broadbent, D. E. (Applied Psych. Res. Unit, Cambridge, England.) Noise, paced performance and vigilance tasks. *Med. Res. Council*,

A.P.U. Report 165/51, Dec. 1951. 8 p.—This paper considers the effect of paced vs. unpaced performance upon a vigilance task and the effect of noise upon such a task. The task required the subject to make a positioning reaction in response to a bank of lights. A high level of performance was maintained longer under unpaced conditions than under paced conditions. The effect of noise upon unpaced performance on the task was an increase in errors despite a preceding suggestion that contrary results were to be expected. "It is suggested that these results allow us to give an adequate interpretation of the peculiarities of vigilance tasks, of differences found between them in the effects of noise and continued exercise, and of the reasons for the apparent failure of many other laboratory tasks to show such effects."—I. Pollock.

926. Flecker, R. (U. Western Australia, Perth.) Skin temperature as a psychophysical variable. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 3, 109-120.—By means of a finger-tip thermocouple the skin temperatures of 38 college students were recorded in psychological situations involving relaxation and tension, and for 16 of them during a subsequent miniature counseling session. In general, previous findings that arise in finger temperature is usually associated with emotional security and a drop in temperature with a state of conflict were confirmed. Usefulness of skin temperature as an indicator of a client's affective state during counseling was not demonstrated. Evidence suggests that vasodilation is facilitated by complete relaxation and "loss of self" and vasoconstriction is occasioned by sudden ego involvement or "awareness of self."—C. F. Scofield.

927. Hodson, S. The two-hand coordination test—the relationship between speed and the number of errors made. *Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res., Johannesburg*, 1951, 3(1), 14-15.—The speed and error scores of 241 U.D.F. apprentices and 94 mine boys were correlated using Kendall's coefficient to test the relationship. The results suggest no or only a small relationship between speed and error scores.—T. R. Lindbom.

928. Johnson, Walter H. (Defence Research Medical Lab., Toronto, Can.) Studies to define quantitatively the stimulus required to produce motion sickness. In *U. S. Office of Naval Research. 1950. A symposium*, (see 27: 858), 42-50.—Movements of the head appear to be a significant factor in motion sickness. Individual susceptibility to swing sickness shows a significant correlation with the degree of head movement of the subject. 13 references.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

929. Koella, W. Gleichgewichtsorgan und Augemuskelssystem im Lichte der Koordinationslehre. (The balancing organ and eye musculature in relation to the study of co-ordination.) *Vjschr. naturf. Ges. Zurich*, 1950, 95, 1-76.—The results of different series of experiments in which a rabbit was rotated, may be summarized as follows: (1) The level of nystagmus movements always remains horizontal regardless of the position of the head. (2) The

dorso-ventral meridian of the eye always retains the same position, regardless of the head-position. (3) The level of the nystagmus movements is influenced by relative movements of the head against the body. (4) The level of the nystagmus movements is altered by a change of the position of the whole animal within the gravitation field.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

930. Kolesnikov, M. S., & Troshikhin, V. A. *Malyi standart ispytaniĭ dlia opredeleniia tipa vysshel' nervnoi deiatel'nosti sobaki.* (Short schedule of experiments for determination of type of dog's higher nervous activity.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'.*, 1951, 1, 739-743.—The experimental schedule, suggested by Pavlov in 1934, for determination of type of nervous system and that in use in 1950 at the Pavlov Inst. *Physiol.* are described.—I. D. London.

931. Levine, Lena, & Doherty, Beka. (*Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.*) *The menopause.* New York: Random House, 1952. 198 p. \$2.75.—In collaboration with a journalist, the senior author divides the book into five chapters titled: "What Is the Menopause?; What Is a Woman?; What Really Happens?; What Can Be Done?; What of the Future?"—C. R. Adams.

932. Mishima, Jiro. (Fundamental research on the constancy of "mental tempo.") *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 22, 12-28.—28 students acted as subjects in a series of conditions designed to measure "mental tempo" in visual and auditory perception and in motor responses of tapping, figure movement, walking, and drawing. The results indicate a lack of sex difference, a high correlation between the tempo on different days, and an apparent lack of influence of distracting conditions. The tempo showed a high constancy except in some subjects who had other signs of behavior disorder. The author suggests that measurement of mental tempo might be useful in clinical examination. In Japanese with English summary.—C. M. Louttit.

933. Mittelstaedt, Horst. (*U. Heidelberg, Germany.*) *Physiologie des Gleichgewichtssinnes bei fliegenden Libellen.* (Physiology of the sense of equilibrium in dragon flies in flight.) *Zschr. vergl. Physiol.*, 1950, 32, 421-463.—Dragon flies (*Aeschna*) were experimentally studied in sitting position, freely flying, and rotating about a fixed axis. 3 different reaction systems were isolated which serve the orientation of the flying dragon fly: (1) abient reaction to light; (2) pronounced reactions of dragon flies to retinal displacement of the total field-pattern ('visual motoricity'); (3) the inertia of the freely suspended dragon fly head in connection with neck-receptors ("dynamic organ"). Details of the neurophysiology of these reaction systems are presented.—F. C. Sumner.

934. Poulton, E. C., & Gregory, R. L. (*Applied Psych. Res. Unit, Cambridge, England.*) *Blinking during visual tracking.* *Med. Res. Council, A. P. U. Report* 152/51, June, 1951. 15 p.—The blink rate of subjects before, during, and after visual tracking was determined electronically and behaviorally.

Blink rate is raised when the subject expects tracking to start, and after tracking. During tracking, however, blinking is reduced, particularly in the initial stages. When blinking did occur in tracking, it tended to be concentrated in the easy portions of the track. The effect of blinking upon performance was investigated by simulating blinking (occluding the display for short periods) and by the subjects' blinking voluntarily. Blinking was most detrimental when the tracking course was difficult. It is suggested that the blink rate might serve as an index of attention.—I. Pollack.

935. Siegel, Paul S., & Brantley, James J. (*U. Alabama, Tuscaloosa.*) *The relationship of emotionality to the consummatory response of eating.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 304-306.—"In agreement with Hull's generalized drive hypothesis, it was found that rats made emotional by faradic 'teasing' ingest a greater than normal amount of dry food when subsequently placed in a familiar eating situation."—A. K. Solars.

936. Soulaire, M. *Les réactions d'orientation chez les animaux.* (The orientation reactions of animals.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3(10, 14-15), 44-45; 65-85.—Primary orientation is the postural reaction which makes all other movements possible; secondary orientation includes the reactions necessary for locomotion. The author compares the different animals as to their anatomical and physiological endowment for orientation, and draws some general conclusions on the functioning of the vestibular apparatus. The role of vision in equilibration is studied. Nervous mechanisms are also described. The author makes a final analysis of the more complex forms of orientation. These are students' notes of a series of lectures. The notes have been revised by the author before publication.—D. Bélanger.

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

937. Bartlett, Frederic C. *Anticipation in human performance.* In Ekman, et al., *Essays in psychology* . . . David Katz, (see 27: 746), 1-17.—An analysis of experimental evidence in an attempt to formalize the basic processes involved in anticipation. The range, functions and mechanisms of anticipation in receptor-effector and perceptual performance are dealt with.—A. K. Solars.

938. Burkhardt, Heinrich. *Zur Psychologie der Erlebnisse.* (The psychology of apperceptive legends.) Zurich: Juris Verlag, 1951. 110 p. Swiss fr. 6.50.—"Apperceptive legends" may be described as legends based upon specific mystic experiences of individuals. They result from a transitory modification of the individual's perception, and objectify anxiety. A number of Swiss legends is considered.—H. H. Strupp.

939. Carini, Louis Peter. *A genetic study on the formation of relations.* In *Abstracts of dissertations*

... Clark U. Clark U. Bull., 1951, 23(203), 137-138.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

940. Carmichael, Leonard. *Fatigue and motivation.* In Ekman, et al., *Essays in psychology* . . . David Katz, (see 27: 746), 65-71.—An analysis presented suggesting a reevaluation of the relationship between work, fatigue, and socially determined motivation. Consideration must be given to all factors which may be studied objectively about the living organism as well as all the processes of the personality in order to analyse fatigue, efficiency, and performance.—A. K. Solars.

941. Ekman, Gösta. *On the number and definition of dimensions in Kretschmer's and Sheldon's constitutional systems.* In Ekman, et al., *Essays in psychology* . . . David Katz, (see 27: 746), 72-103.—A study offering a simplification of Sheldon's psychological system. The morphological and psychological systems are considered separately.—A. K. Solars.

942. Grassé, M. *Généralités sur le comportement acquis.* (General views on acquired behavior.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3(10, 14-15), 59-60; 42-49.—The difference between innate and acquired behavior is one of degree rather than of nature. Conditioned reflex as one of the simplest cases of acquired behavior is described. The author discusses its formation. Learning as a more complex form of behavior is then presented. Follows a discussion of the superior mental processes in relation to acquired behavior. These are the notes of a student summarizing lectures given by the author on the subject.—D. Bélanger.

943. Guittou, Jean. *Essay on human love.* N. Y.: Philosophical Library, 1951. xi, 243 p. \$4.50.—With a foreword by the Earl of Halifax, this translation by Melville Channing-Pearce of *Essai sur L'amour Humain* (published by Aubier, Paris, 1948) is said to be faithful rather than literal. Written within the philosophy of the Roman Catholic Church, the author examines love (and sex) under three major headings: the mystery (3 chap.); the development (3 chap.); the significance (2 chap). After an examination of love through its most characteristic manifestations, its defects are considered. In its development, love is a "dynamic" whose essence is a kind of oblation which has "in the most oblation states an audible echo of the carnal . . ."—C. R. Adams.

944. Lagache, Daniel. *La répétition dans la conduite.* (Repetition in behavior.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3(11, 12, 14-15), 3-8; 2-4; 3-4.—In this series of lectures, the author studies repetition as a psychological phenomenon. First the relation between repetition and instinct is examined. Then the concept of habit is brought in and its relation to repetition is studied in the light of the works of Huillaume, Watson and Thurstone. Finally, repetition as observed in different kinds of conflict and traumatism is studied.—D. Bélanger.

945. Learoyd, C. G. *The mechanism of telepathy.* *Practitioner*, 1951, 167, 65-73.—In critical examina-

tion of Rhine's extrasensory perception experimentation with the Zener pack of cards the present author sees the possibility of psychological explanation for the ability of some subjects reading the cards without seeing the figures on them in two connections: (1) the subject assumes a more primitive state of mind in which (2) ideas suggest ideas so rapidly once a slight cue commences the sequence that we often fail to connect the item in our mind with its grandfather of 5 seconds ago. Two results of self-hypnosis (approach to more standardized child thinking and the sequence of thought coming from a common origin) will tend to give a similar patterning of sequences.—F. C. Sumner.

946. McNemar, Quinn. (Stanford U., Calif.) *The factors in factoring behavior.* *Psychometrika*, 1951, 16, 353-359.—"Summarizing briefly, the factors in factoring behavior have to do with nabbing a small sample, ignoring other crucial sampling matters, treating the rotational problem irrationally, using tests of known unreliability, violating the requirement of experimentally independent measurements, predestinating the outcome, tossing in too much or not enough, choosing and ignoring tests when naming factors, struggling to make sense out of the results, and varying all over the map in the use of hypotheses."—M. O. Wilson.

947. Marcuse, Max. *Zur Psychologie der Eifersucht und der Psychopathologie ihres Fehlens.* (On the psychology of jealousy and the psychopathology of its absence.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 759-777.—Jealousy is no atavism, but the result of a natural mental development out of the pre-historic animal life such as expressed through the reproductive instinct of animals or the instinctual rivalry of the male animal. This explains the two-sidedness of jealousy as at the same time a sexual-social and an erotic-psychic phenomenon. Love and jealousy belong together. When jealousy is missing it can only be a case of an "altruistic withdrawal." Where there exists a conscious will to suppress jealousy on religious or ethical grounds individuals who are not particularly strong may develop neurosis.—P. L. Krieger.

948. Mitscherlich, Alexander. "Wie ich mir-so ich dir." (On psychology of tolerance.) *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1951, 5, 1-15.—There is no tolerance in regard to facts. Tolerance deals with attitudes. There are 3 sources of tolerance: (1) tolerance deriving from indifference (2) tolerance deriving from moral laws (3) tolerance deriving from love.—E. Barschak.

949. Rome, Howard P., & Braceland, Francis J. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) *The effect of ACTH, cortisone, hydrocortisone and related steroids on mood.* *J. clin. exper. Psychopath.*, 1951, 12, 184-191.—The psychologic effects of ACTH, cortisone and related substances were graded in 4 categories, varying from rather mild changes in mood and affect to severe psychotic reactions. These psychologic reactions are considered to be concomitant reactions emanating basically from metabolic-

physiologic changes in the internal environment which develop sufficient stress to cause a wide variety of adaptive mechanisms on the part of the individual. A detailed case history illustrates several of the differentiated psychologic response types.—G. A. Muench.

950. Webster, J. H. Douglas. The periodicity of the 'sevens' in mind, man, and nature: a neo-Hippocratic study. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 24, 277-282.—". . . it is clear that these periods, first recognized by Hippocrates and his school, based on 'sevens,' of 7 days, 7 months, and 7 years, their halves and their multiples, make up a fundamental time-pattern of body and mind in health and disease which deserves much fuller investigation."—C. L. Winder.

(See also abstracts 1543, 1553, 1556)

LEARNING & MEMORY

951. Abuladze, K. S. O latentnom vzbuzhdenii. (On latent excitation.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defat'el'*, 1951, 1, 647-653.—When certain relations obtain between the "magnitude of after latent excitation and strength of conditioned stimulus," the latter can become a "subthreshold stimulus not only for its effector but also for the effector related to the center possessing latent excitation" and this without external action.—I. D. London.

952. Archer, E. James, & Underwood, Benton J. Retroactive inhibition of verbal associations as a multiple function of temporal point of interpolation and degree of interpolated learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 283-290.—A study designed to vary both the degree of IL and the temporal position of IL to determine their interaction and the effect of each upon RI. The IL was presented 0, 24, or 48 hr. after OL, and learned to 6 of 10 to 10 of 10 correct anticipations plus 5 trials. Two lists of 10 paired adjectives were used. Results showed that: (1) as degree of IL increased, amount of RI increased; (2) degree of IL had no effect upon relearning scores; (3) temporal point of IL did not effect amount of RI; (4) there was no interaction of the two variables; and (5) number of overt intrusions given on recall trial was a function of the two variables in question.—A. K. Solarz.

953. Barch, Abram M. A demonstration of retroactive interference in pursuit rotor learning. *USN Spec. Dev. Cent. Tech. Rep. SDC 166-00-1*, 1951, 16 p.—Stressing its influence on training, retroactive interference was studied with the Epicyclic Pursuit Rotor task. Results indicate that interference occurs without movements opposite to those in the old skill, and takes place "with other types of variation in the new skill." The finding is important for "many military skills—similar and dissimilar"—which are taught simultaneously or sequentially. 18 references.—R. Tyson.

954. Barch, Abram M. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Permanent work decrements in the performance of a pursuit task arising from short periods of massed practice. *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.* 52-2, 1952, 5 p.—Two groups of 25 subjects

were given 30 trials on each of two days, separated by 48 hours rest, on the Epicyclic Pursuit Rotor. The distributed practice group had 45 sec. rest between each 15 sec. trial. The massed practice group had no such rest. Five minutes rest occurred between each block of 6 trials for both groups. The massed practice group showed poorer performance and more marked reminiscence between blocks of trials, then did the distributed practice group, indicating that the inhibition from massed practice can develop within 90 sec. of continuous practice.—W. F. Grether.

955. Barch, Abram M. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Warm-up in epicyclic pursuit performance under massed and distributed practice conditions as a function of the number of practice sessions. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.* 52-8, 1952, 7 p.—Subjects were given 30 trials per day on the Epicyclic Pursuit Rotor on each of two days separated by 48 hours rest. A distributed practice group (N = 24) had 45 sec. rest between each 15 sec. trial. 5 minutes rest occurred between each block of 6 trials for both groups. Warm-up was measured in two ways: (1) by the sharp initial rise in performance after rest; (2) by the difference between the last pre-rest trial and the first post-rest trial. The two methods gave similar results. The massed practice group showed no reliable changes in amount of warm-up during the course of training. The distributed practice group warm-up increased to a maximum and then decreased as training progressed.—W. F. Grether.

956. Bilodeau, Edward A. (Human Resources Res. Cent., Lackland AFB, Texas.) Massing and spacing phenomena as a function of prolonged and extended practice. *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.* 52-9, 1952, 6 p.—"Two groups of subjects practiced cranking as fast as possible for 8 minutes on each of 10 successive week-days. For the spaced practice group a rest of 4 minutes was interpolated between two practice periods of 4 minutes. The massed practice group cranked continuously for the entire 8 minutes. The data were presented as mean number of revolutions per successive 20 sec. scoring periods on each day of practice." Cranking rate decreased markedly during each experimental session. The initial rate diminished slightly on successive days, while the terminal rate increased slightly, for both groups. Spontaneous recovery during rest periods (both 4 min. and 24 hr.) showed a decline. No differences in rate of responding could be attributed to the spacing of practice of the distributed practice group.—W. F. Grether.

957. Chen, Edith. Retention of unrelated words learned under different degrees of organic need. In *U. of North Carolina . . . Research in progress. U. N. Carolina Rec.*, 1951, 60(492), 251.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

958. Fedorov, V. K. O metodike izucheniia uslovnoreflektornol defat'el'nosti myshel. (On methods of research of conditioned reflex activity of mice.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defat'el'*, 1951, 1, 744-752.

—The methods, previously devised by E. A. Ganike to study conditioned reflex activity of mice, are discussed and held suitable for the purposes for which they were developed.—*I. D. London.*

959. Franzisket, Ludwig. (*U. Münster i. W., Germany.*) Bedingte reflexe bei Rückenmarksfröschen. (Conditioned reflexes in the spinal frog.) *Naturwiss.*, 1950, 37, 93-94.—Conditioned reflexes were sought in "spinal" frogs (*Rana esculenta*) after transverse section of the brain at the level of the calamus scriptorius. The most significant finding from various experiments was that if a spinal frog reacted on the 25th application of a stimulus I with the reflex A, and on the 300th-475th simultaneous application of stimuli I and II with reflex B, then when stimulus I alone was later applied, the animal responded with the conditioned reflex B.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

960. Hall, John Fry. A study of the strength of a secondary reinforced stimulus as a joint function of the number of primary reinforcements, strength of drive, and characteristics of the stimulus. In *Ohio State U., Abstracts of doctoral dissertations 1949-50*, Columbus, O., 1951, No. 61, 169-176.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

961. Highland, Richard William. Retroactive inhibition: effects of stimulus-response variations in relation to degree of interpolated learning. In *Ohio State U., Abstracts of doctoral dissertations 1949-50*, Columbus, O., 1951, No. 61, 191-193.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

962. Kotake, Yasho, & Tagawa, Keiichi. (On the delay of the conditioned galvanic skin reflex in man.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 22, 1-6.—The galvanic skin reflex was conditioned against a 1000-cycle tone with the interval between the onset of the tone and the delivery of shock being 5, 10, and 15 seconds in each of 3 experimental groups. The results showed that with increasing delay the conditioned responses were weaker. In Japanese with English summary.—*C. M. Louttit.*

963. Kotliarevskii, L. I. Metodika izucheniia dvigatel'nykh uslovnykh refleksov u nekotorykh melkikh zhivotnykh (belye krysy i morskoe svinki). (A method of investigation of motor conditioned reflexes in certain small animals (white rats and guinea pigs).) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1951, 1, 753-761.—A method is described for studying "not the general, complex motor conditioned reaction of the [small] animal, but the comparatively local" and to do so with exact registration of the "magnitude of the motor conditioned reflex [and] that of its latent period with precision to 1/100 sec."—*I. D. London.*

964. Kurahashi, Masaru. (The effect of cerebral electroshock on learning.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 22, 7-11.—30 cats were divided into 4 groups. Each animal learned to select the correct from 5 doors to a food compartment. The learning followed electroshock varying in intensity for 3 groups as follows: tonic-clonic convulsions 45v. ac.; subconvulsive 35v. ac.; "misfit" 20v. ac. The fourth group was a con-

rol without shock. The two groups with stronger convulsive shocks had very similar deficiencies in learning, while the lowest group showed no difference from the controls. In Japanese with English summary.—*C. M. Louttit.*

965. Lewis, Don, & Smith, Paul N. Retroactive facilitation and interference in performance on the modified two-hand coordinator. *USN Spec. Dev. Cent. Tech. Rep. SDC 166-00-2*, 1951. 19 p.—An experiment with the Modified Two-Hand Coordinator "showed, as expected, that the amount of retroactive interference as reflected by losses in proficiency during relearning, depended upon the level of proficiency attained on the reversed task during interpolated learning." Contrary to expectations, "there were no indications that differential amounts of retroactive facilitation were developed during interpolated learning."—*R. Tyson.*

966. Nagaty, Mohamed O. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) The effect of reinforcement on closely following S-R connections: II. Effect of food reward immediately preceding performance of an instrumental conditioned response on extinction of that response. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 333-340.—41 albino rats were trained to bar press in a modified Skinner apparatus and then subjected to 100 experimental trials under different conditions of receiving food pellets in relation to the bar pressing response. It was found that food reinforcement preceding an instrumental response by 2 sec. or 20 sec. was not reliably different from no reinforcement.—*A. K. Solars.*

967. Reid, Lyne Starling. The development of noncontinuity learning from continuity learning in the albino rat. In *Ohio State Univ. Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1949-50*, 1952, No. 62, 191-197.—Abstract of Ph.D., dissertation.

968. Shirkova, G. I. Dvigatel'nye uslovnye refleksy na odnovremennyi kompleks razdrazhitelei u nizshikh obez'ian. (Motor reflexes conditioned to a simultaneous complex of stimuli in lower monkeys.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1951, 1, 716-721.—A conditioned complex of stimuli is "perceived by the animal as a single stimulus." "Rapidly of extinction of the signalizing significance of a component of the complex depends on the type of higher nervous activity of the animal and on the magnitude of the component."—*I. D. London.*

969. Underwood, Benton J. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) Studies of distributed practice: III. The influence of stage of practice in serial learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 42, 291-295.—A test of the hypothesis that facilitation by practice is inversely related to stage of practice. 24 subjects learned 4 serial lists of 14 adjectives, 2 sec. between each trial; a similar group learned the same lists with 30 sec. between each trial. Only one list was learned each session. The hypothesis was not confirmed; learning by distributed practice was consistently faster. A greater frequency of errors occurred on distributed practice, significant only in the initial stages.—*A. K. Solars.*

970. Underwood, Benton J., & Viterba, Robert O. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Studies of distributed practice: IV. The effect of similarity and rate of presentation in verbal-discrimination learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 296-299.—"The experiments reported here used verbal-discrimination lists of 10 pairs of two-syllable adjectives. 3 variables were investigated in 4 experiments: (a) 3 inter-trial intervals, these being 4, 15, and 60 sec. between each trial; (b) 2 degrees of intra-pair similarity, and (c) 2 presentation rates, namely, 2 sec. per pair and 4 sec. per pair. The results show: 1. No significant influence of distributed practice under either condition of similarity or under either presentation rate. 2. No significant influence of intra-pair similarity on rate of learning."—A. K. Solars.

971. Worchel, Philip, & Marks, Melvin H. (U. Texas, Austin.) The effect of sleep prior to learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 313-316.—A study to determine the effect of prior sleep upon original learning and a test of its retention. Two Ss learned lists of 12 nonsense syllables, one list during each session. 20 series were given to one S and 18 to the other. 1.5 hours sleep preceded learning for $\frac{1}{2}$ of the trials for each subject. After 6.25 hr. sleep lists were relearned in each case. Results show that 1.5 hr. prior sleep significantly impairs learning ability. Relearning scores showed no reliable difference.—A. K. Solars.

(See also abstracts 924, 1360, 1498, 1530)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

972. Badawi, N. Y. (Tanta Secondary School, Tanta, Egypt). Popular interpretation of a divinatory dream. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1950-51, 6, 219-224.—If you dream of a thief you will be visited by a guest. So goes the popular interpretation. Overt hostility against your guests brings you in conflict with society, hence this popular interpretation is a projection of one's unconscious feelings towards guests. The interpretation spreads by coincidence and the dream is realized.—L. H. Melikian.

973. Baker, Sidney J. The mathematics of the unconscious. *J. clin. exper. Psychopath.*, 1951, 12, 192-212.—"Starting from the psychoanalytic view of coincidence as applied to numbers, a series of instances taken from Freud, psychoanalytic literature, and the author's own experience is analyzed to show an apparent ability of the unconscious or preconscious mind to perform mathematical operations distinct from the conventional kind. These operations involve essentially the selection of a series of numbers, the sum of whose digits is remarkably constant and somehow significant within the subject's frame of associations."—G. A. Muench.

974. Baruk, H. Le sommeil et l'oneirisme. (Sleep and oneirism.) *Progr. méd.*, 1951, 79, 584-588.—Characterization of dreams in normal sleep prefaces description of dreams in pathological sleep (febrile states, lethargic encephalitis, intoxications, puerperal psychoses) and a discussion of incomplete oneirism

as seen in quasi-waking states (cataleptic sleep, catatonia). The author believes that the oneiric peculiarity of pathological conditions is of value to psychiatric diagnosis.—F. C. Sumner.

975. Botzum, William A. (U. Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind.) A factorial study of the reasoning and closure factors. *Psychometrika*, 1951, 16, 361-386.—The data were obtained from 46 tests administered to 237 college students. Analysis by the Thurstone technique revealed 8 first order factors designated as induction, deduction, flexibility of closure, speed of closure, space, verbal comprehension, word fluence, and number. The matrix of the first order correlations yielded 4 second-order factors with possible interpretations as relationship between closure factors and reasoning, speed of association, ability for abstract thinking, and ability to do concrete thinking. 14 references.—M. O. Wilson.

976. Canivet, N., & Saurès, N. L'étude de la formation des concepts. (The study of concept-formation.) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 97-123.—Concept formation as a function of intelligence was studied in 100 adolescent and adult subjects of both sexes and from differing cultural levels by means of the revised Vigotski test. The results indicated no sex differences. There were differences between the cultural groups and between age groups. Concept formation in university trained subjects was superior.—F. C. Sumner.

977. Fliess, Robert. The revival of interest in the dream; a critical survey of the post-Freudian contributions. In Lorand, Sandor. *The yearbook of psychoanalysis*, (see 27: 759), 47-70.—"This is the second and final part of the survey of which the first part appeared in Volume VI of *The Yearbook of Psychoanalysis*." There are 2 sections to this article: Part II, applied dream interpretation: "In this section a few examples are briefly reviewed illustrating the application of dream interpretation to anthropology, psychotherapy, characterology and diagnostics." Part III, Addenda and emendations to the theory of the dream: "The material included in this section comprises successful and unsuccessful addenda and emendations. An attempt to distinguish between them, to sort out true from spurious additions and to indicate who corrects whom—the author Freud; or Freud, if the author would only read him, the author—is made in discussing the particular contributions."—S. Hutter.

978. Guillaume, Paul. A propos d'une parabole. (With respect to a parable.) *J. psychol. norm. path.* 1950, 43, 546-554.—Classical logic accepts without doubts many dilemmas; one in particular is that "every proposition must be either true or false." Gonsseth in "Les fondements des mathématiques" provides several examples which refute this dilemma. Gonsseth's refutations are studied and amplified. The conclusion is that in many cased dilemmas are traceable to play on words which reflect the fact that the structure and vocabulary of a language remain "the vehicle of a primitive philosophy."—G. Besnard.

979. Mundy-Castle, A. C. The measurement of mental imagery; a preliminary investigation. *Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res., Johannesburg*, 1951, 3(3), 37-44.—155 subjects made up of 109 psychology students, 32 members of the N.I.P.R. staff, and 14 members of the general population and a second group of 84 architectural and fine arts students were administered a mental imagery questionnaire in which subjects were asked to rate the clarity of image on a 7-step scale. The questionnaire was divided into 3 sections covering visual, auditory, and kinesthetic imagery. EEGs were recorded on part of the psychology group and tests involving the mental manipulation of spatial relationships given to the arts group. All 3 types of imagery were found to be intercorrelated for both groups. The arts group showed better auditory and kinesthetic imagery, but no difference in visual imagery. The tests and alpha type showed no significant relationship to imagery ability, although the relationship between alpha type and visual imagery approached significance.—T. R. Lindbom.

(See also abstract 1563)

INTELLIGENCE

980. Burt, Cyril. The factorial study of the mind. In *Ekman, et al., Essays in psychology . . . David Katz*, (see 27: 746), 18-47.—The paper presents a brief historical review of factor analysis, the kind of problems it attempts to answer, its chief conclusions—especially as regards our knowledge of the mind.—A. K. Solars.

981. Curtin, James T. A factor analysis of verbal and non-verbal tests of intelligence. Washington: Catholic Univ. of America, 1951, vii, 63 p.—31 subtests of the California, Pintner and McManama Tests were administered to 451 eighth grade pupils. Intercorrelations for the 31 variables were machine calculated and then assembled in a correlation matrix. The data were analyzed, first for the 5 batteries separately, and then for the whole matrix as a unit. The California Test was divided into 2 batteries, a Language and a Non-Language. There were then 5 batteries in all. When the common factor was calculated, the residual correlations were reduced to nearly zero. The correlations of each battery could be accounted for by its one common factor. When the matrix of intercorrelation of the language factors was analyzed for a superfactor, one was found of a single dimension. The multiple factor technique revealed 5 factors.—G. C. Carter.

982. Daniel, Mariel M. Influence of selected occupational, racial and residence factors upon intelligence: a cultural-intellectual study of North Carolina. In *U. of North Carolina . . . Research in Progress. U. N. Carolina Rec.*, 1951, 60(492), 287-288.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

983. Halperin, Sidney L., & Guensberg, Marcus. (Territorial Hosp., Kaneohe, Oahu, T. H.) Heredity and mental traits. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 54-60.—A variety of intellectual traits is examined in relation to their etiologic origin. Greater stress is

given to environmental rather than hereditary factors. It is hoped that similar techniques in investigations of environmental influences of emotional illness "may separate fact from fancy in the field of emotional defect as is slowly being done in research in intellectual defect."—N. H. Pronko.

984. Halstead, Ward C. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Biological intelligence. *J. Pers.* 1951, 20, 118-130.—The kind of intelligence under consideration is called biological because it seems to be relatively independent of cultural considerations and is general. The data are derived from surgical lesions of the frontal lobes and have been analyzed factorially. The factors identified include: *Factor A.* Grouping behavior, including two components, one of which yields a rational outcome with some degree of conscious awareness and the other yields an irrational outcome without dependence upon awareness. *Factor P.* Cerebral power. *Factor D.* Modality through which intelligence is exteriorized in any given situation. *Factor C.* The organized experience or the memory factor in intelligence. Illustrative data are presented. Biosocial extensions are under consideration. 28 references.—M. O. Wilson.

985. Piaget, Jean. Perception et intelligence. (Perception and intelligence.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 4(1-2), 25-34.—The point of view is primarily genetic. The author first states that, in the field of purely intellectual processes, the same notion or operation is manifested, during the child's development, in a sequence of distinct constructions or reconstructions the continuity of which is only functional in opposition to structural differences. Analogous problems recur on the plane of perception. The current research work of the author tends to differentiate various levels in perception itself and to establish between perception and intelligence relations that will not subordinate the first to the latter, nor reduce the second to the first, but simply determine between one and the other some functional continuity in spite of structural differences.—A. Pinard.

986. Révész, G. Verbreitung und Stellung der begabten Frauen in der Gemeinschaft. (Distribution and position of gifted women in the community.) In *Ekman, et al., Essays in psychology . . . David Katz*, (see 27: 746) 223-234.—The author points out the importance of women in shaping the internal community structure and stresses the need for their due consideration in social studies.—A. K. Solars.

PERSONALITY

987. Angyal, Andras. A theoretical model for personality studies. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 20, 131-142.—The model presented is the reformulation of one presented earlier by the author. It is illustrated by examples taken from the dynamics and therapy of the neuroses.—M. O. Wilson.

988. Baehr, M. E. Problems in the N.I.P.R. technique of temperament assessment by means of observational methods. *Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res., Johannesburg*, 1951, 3(3), 19-36.—The technical

difficulties encountered in the pooling of subjective assessments used in the N.I.P.R. method of appraising temperament and personality are discussed and methods used to deal with these difficulties are described. A description of the 4 performance tests used for obtaining these assessments is given. An experimental design for investigating the problem further is proposed.—T. R. Lindbom.

989. Biesheuvel, S. The Heymans-Wiersma theory of temperament; a reply to Prof. H. A. Reyburn and Mr. J. G. Taylor. *Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res., Johannesburg*, 1951, 3(2), 30-40.—The Heymans variables are defended as a more useful basis for research into the determinants of temperament than the factors proposed by Reyburn and Taylor. Criticisms of the Heymans variables are answered.—T. R. Lindbom.

990. Carrier, Blanche. *Free to grow*. New York: Harper, 1951. 241 p. \$3.00.—Political and social panaceas will not save society from disaster unless we have integrated personalities. The problem is that persons are not free to grow, blocked by emotional immaturities, such as insecurity, incapacity to love, fixation at childhood, levels of dependence, overaggressiveness manifest in a need to dominate, or disillusionment with perfectionist demands. If the church is to be more effective in religious education, there is need for a deeper understanding of the dynamic needs and problems of the growing personality, with counseling to gain freedom to grow, and group therapy to strengthen the meaningful relationships of belonging to a beloved fellowship.—P. E. Johnson.

991. Eysenck, H. J. (U. London, England.) The organization of personality. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 20, 101-117.—"A hierarchical model of personality organization has been presented which is believed capable of representing the majority of experimentally determined facts regarding personality structure. The method of factorial analysis, with particular stress on the method of 'criterion analysis,' has been suggested to be best suited to help in the solution of the problems which arise in relating experimental facts to this model. A number of criticisms of the factorial method have been discussed, and its relation to concepts like 'uniqueness' and 'wholeness' has been clarified. Lastly, an example has been given of the application of the theoretical concepts and practical methods advocated here to the problem of psychiatric diagnosis." 26 references.—M. O. Wilson.

992. Fordham, Michael. The concept of the objective psyche. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 24, 221-231.—The development, structure, and functioning of personality is discussed within the Jungian framework with special attention to the nature and functions of the collective unconscious or objective psyche. Development of ego and individuality are considered as are the conditions of socialization. Understanding of the conflict between the subjective and especially the objective aspects of psychological functions is seen as the avenue to be explored in explaining self-realization.—C. L. Winder.

993. Freedman, Mervin B. (U. California, Berkeley.) Ossorio, Abel G., & Coffey, Hubert S. The interpersonal dimension of personality. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 20, 143-161.—4 criteria have been employed in the development and selection of variables to go into a schema for the organization of personality data: systematic inter-relatedness, interpersonal references, encompassing normal and abnormal functioning, and operational statement. Data are divided into 3 levels: public level, conscious level, and private level. 4 references.—M. O. Wilson.

994. Gollin, Eugene S. Forming impressions of personality: a study of social perception. In *Abstracts of dissertations . . . Clark U. Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 47-50.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

995. Husén, Torsten. The popular conception of personality as revealed in self-ratings. In *Ekman, et al., Essays in psychology . . . David Katz*, (see 27: 746), 117-138.—An investigation of the structure of self-rating and its dependence on social standards. Experiments with self-ratings on different groups of subjects are reported and their implications for personality theories.—A. K. Solarz.

996. Klein, George S. (Menninger Found., Topeka, Kan.), & Krech, David. The problem of personality and its theory. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 20, 2-23.—"We have tried to formulate a number of guide-signs designed to assess any theory of behavior and to keep us clearly focused on our aim, direction signs may insure that a theoretical product will answer to the aspirations of personologist and behavior theorist." 17 references.—M. O. Wilson.

997. Meschieri, Luigi. Resena de algunos de los recientes métodos del estudio de la personalidad humana en experimentación. (Brief description of some of the recent methods for studying human personality in experimentation.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedagog. apl., Valencia*, 1951, 2, 201-217.—The following techniques are briefly discussed: characterological complementation (Metelli Di Lallo), selection of books for the exploration of professional interests (Baumgarten Tramer), projective complementation, election, identification, sociometric test (Moreno), and the TAT. English summary. 43-item bibliography.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

998. Pascal, Gerald R. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Psychological deficit as a function of stress and constitution. *J. pers.*, 1951, 20, 175-187.—The formulation, which must reflect the fact that psychological deficit is directly proportional to stress and inversely proportional to resistance to stress, is expressed in algebraic terms, although the hypothesis is too loose to permit rigorous mathematical treatment of the variables. 48 references.—M. O. Wilson.

999. Scott, R. D. The psychology of the body image. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 24, 254-266.—A case is reviewed in detail to show how "... transformations in the personality occurring in the course of analysis were very clearly reflected in the body image." Illustrations are given to show that

principles applicable in other areas of knowledge are applicable in explanation of the development of the body image.—C. L. Winder.

1000. Thurstone, L. L. **Experimental tests of temperament.** In *Ekman, et al., Essays in psychology . . . David Katz*, (see 27: 746), 248-262.—A description of some exploratory studies using objective methods in the appraisal of personality and temperament. A number of psychological hypotheses are described and exploratory findings reported. Special attention is given to problems of methodology.—A. K. Solars.

(See also abstracts 1519, 1531, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1549, 1555)

AESTHETICS

1001. Andia, Ernesto Daniel. (*Rincon 115, Buenos Aires, Argentina.*) **Diagnosis de la poesia y su arquetipo.** (Diagnosis of poetry and its archetypes.) Buenos Aires: Editorial "El Ateneo," 1951. 335 p.—A psychological impressionistic analysis of the life and poetry of the Spanish-American poet Alberto Hidalgo. Portraits. Abstracts of critical works on Hidalgo. 12-page bibliography.—C. M. Louttit.

1002. Buytendijk, F. J. J. **Zur allgemeinen Psychologie des Tanzes.** (Toward a general psychology of the dance.) In *Ekman, et al., Essays in psychology . . . David Katz*, (see 27: 746), 48-64.—The author presents a theoretical analysis of the dance, its development from a comparative approach, and its character and signification for its general psychological theory.—A. K. Solars.

1003. Kris, Ernst. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) **Psychoanalytic explorations in art.** New York: International Universities Press, 1952. 358 p. \$7.50.—Poses question: "What are those things like which . . . tend to be endowed with the specific aura which the word ART conveys? What must the men have been like who made those things, and what did their work mean to themselves and to their public?" Collects and reprints 14 papers which deal with the contributions of psychoanalysis to the study of art, the art of the insane, the comic problems of literary criticism, and psychology of creative processes. 20-page bibliography; 79 illustrations.—A. J. Sprow.

(See also abstracts 910, 1372, 1542)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

1004. Allen, Frederick H. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) **Parent-child.** In *Hughes, M. M., The people in your life*, (See 27:1158), 64-92.—There is conflict between the biological forces maintaining the integrity of an individual and the social forces maintaining the integrity of the group. Even though this leads to conflict between parent and child, such conflict is the essence of health, provided the motives thereby engendered are utilized. For every child, the problem becomes how to be himself

and yet be what his parents want him to be. In his struggle for independence and individuality, "the child needs the strength of a parent to find useful ways of using his own strength."—C. R. Adams.

1005. Al-Meligui, A. (*Teachers Training Institute, Cairo, Egypt.*) **Psychology of adolescence through diaries.** *Egypt. J. Psychol.* 1950-51, 6, 173-184.—Diaries provide an excellent source for understanding the adolescent and his conflicts. The adolescent first rebels against parental authority and next against that of the school. In later adolescence, rebellion is directed against society and its institutions. Excerpts from the diaries of Dr. Taha Hussein, famous Egyptian author, are presented among the evidence.—L. H. Melikian.

1006. Amidon, Dorothy Alice. **A comparative study of learning in five-year-old children and in adults.** In *Abstracts of dissertations . . . Clark U. Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 133-135.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1007. Auerbach, Aline B. **How to give your child a good start.** New York: Child Study Association of America, 1951. 19 p.—Directed to parents, the pamphlet emphasizes "it's the feeling that counts." Questions such as "schedules," "eating," "thumb-sucking" are treated with an attempt to empathize with the parents' eye-views while explaining the child's eye-view for each problem and its various solutions.—L. Weissenberg.

1008. Balint, Michael. **Le problème de la discipline.** (The problem of discipline.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 463-477.—That all types of human society impose discipline on children indicates its necessity. In teaching modes of acceptable behavior, reality substitutes or school materials are requisite. What shall they be and at what time introduced? What type of super-ego and for the attainment of what human functions? The alternative to super-ego formation which produces a rigid but stable society is individual ego-development with its manifold intrinsic difficulties of critical choice.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1009. Bally, Gustav. **Lächeln, Spiel und Haske.** (Smile, play, mask.) *Psyche*, 1951, 5, 18-32.—The first smile of the child, the relationship between mother and infant, and the importance of the human face in the first period of life are discussed.—E. Barschak.

1010. Benon, R. **Les troubles de l'émotivité chez l'enfant.** (Emotional disorders in the child.) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 146-149.—The child like the adult has emotional disturbances of varied kinds: enervation, anger, anxiety, chagrin, joy, pleasure, alternations of excitement and depression, passions, asthenia. Brief discussion of each variety is given.—F. C. Sumner.

1011. Blane, Howard Thomas. **Reactions of middle and lower class children to crayons as related to class differences in child-training practices.** In *Abstracts of dissertations . . . Clark U. Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 135-136.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1012. Chesser, Eustace. *Cruelty to children*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1952. 159 p. \$3.75.—The book is based on the author's conviction that every day countless children are being ill-treated by their parents and other adults. He draws heavily upon an investigation of 200 individual cases of cruelty, and quotes many statistics from the records. The problem of cruelty to children is investigated from the point of view of the cause and the remedy. He concludes from his researches that children are ill-treated because (1) parents do not want them for any one or more of five given reasons; (2) irresponsibility of parents because of subnormal mentality; (3) others, such as bad housing, poverty, etc.—S. M. Amatora.

1013. Farnham, Marynia F. *The adolescent*. New York: Harper, 1951. ix, 243 p. \$3.00.—Discussed in separate chapters are the physical process, the emotional and intellectual development, and the social changes of adolescence. This is followed by a study of the adolescent in his relations with himself, his family, his friends, and his community. Finally, the author discusses the various problems of this age group, including those of sexual behavior, delinquency, homosexuality, psychosis and neurosis. The book concludes with a program for parents in dealing with the difficulties encountered in meeting the basic needs of teenagers.—S. M. Amatora.

1014. Fontes, V., Schneeberger de Athayde, M., & dos Santos, João. *Influence de la guerre sur la jeunesse d'un pays qui n'a pas fait la guerre*. (Influence of war on youth of a non-belligerent country.) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 175-182.—An 11-item questionnaire was reacted to by 942 adolescents in school in Lisbon in 1949-50. The questions involved the reactions of youth of a non-belligerent country to war. There were wide variations in response to the questions. There was no definite trends except the indication of concern about war and acceptance of the possibility of a new war in which Portugal might be engaged.—F. C. Sumner.

1015. Haiker, Friederich. (U. Wien, Austria.) *Ausehen und Beliebtheitsgrad in der Volksschule*. (Appearance and degree of popularity in public school.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1950, No. 1, 285-290.—Children judge their playmates and adults predominantly by external characteristics according to whether an individual is popular or unpopular. His abilities or successes are evaluated correspondingly as either negative or positive and independently of the facts at hand. The unpopular children of a certain grade form their own group, which arises out of the "sympathy" the outcast children have for each other. This then becomes a group formed out of distress. The friendships between these children are not lasting.—P. L. Krieger.

1016. Hilger, Sister M. Inez. (St. Benedict's Convent, St. Joseph, Minnesota). *Chippewa child life and its cultural background*. *Bull. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1951, no. 146. xiv, 204 p. \$.75.—A descriptive account primarily based on the author's

own field work. Almost half the monograph is devoted to customs concerning gestation, birth, and childhood; the rest is general ethnography. Special attention is given to the custom of children's fasting in isolation, to establish contact with the spiritual world.—J. L. Child.

1017. Hymes, James L. *A healthy personality for your child*. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1952. 23 p. \$.15.—Puts together what is generally accepted by authorities on how personality grows and what shapes it this way and that. Written for parents, it attempts to give them an understanding of the stages through which children grow emotionally from infancy to adulthood.—Publisher.

1018. Ismail, M. I., & Hana, A. M. (Teachers Training Institute, Cairo, Egypt.) *The problem child*. *Egypt. J. Psychol.* 1950-51, 6, 209-218.—Healthy parent-child relationships, a high level of emotional security, good physical health and a certain amount of intelligence are essential in avoiding the development of a problem child.—L. H. Melikian.

1019. Langdon, Grace, & Stout, Irving W. *The discipline of well-adjusted children*. New York: John Day, 1952. viii, 244 p. \$3.75.—An overview of the approach within each decade since 1880 indicates growing permissiveness and freedom in child discipline. Disciplinary techniques used by parents of 414 well-adjusted children are reported, using brief direct quotations taken from interviews with the parents. Discipline in the family setting is described, and socio-economic information included. Varying parental ideas of discipline are related to school discipline, the whole being "an individual process of learning to see and live the good willingly" and not simply a collection of techniques of control. The relationship between child and disciplinary agency is basic; the techniques follow. 190-item bibliography.—L. S. Baker.

1020. Muchow, Hans H. *Flegeljahre*. (Early adolescence.) Ravensburg: O. Maier, 1950. 168 p. 5.80 M.—The intractability of early adolescence is not the expression of a legitimate psycho-physical phase of development, but the result of a deep gulf between the structure of the child's emotional pattern of maturation, and the modern environment, which with its "mechanization" forces the juvenile back into the "inner exile" of his childhood world for far too long a period. By helping him to "transcend" his environment, the juvenile is expected to learn how to overcome this obstacle.—P. L. Krieger.

1021. Neisser, Edith G. *When children start dating*. Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1951. 49 p. 40¢.—This Better Living Booklet is designed to help parents and teachers to understand and help adolescent boys and girls. The actual problems of dating are prefaced by a discussion of how children learn to love and how they mature physically and emotionally. Suggestions are made on helping boy to meet girl, universal parent worries are discussed, and ways of solving problems coopera-

tively with their sons and daughters are suggested. Hints for teachers and other community leaders of youth are included.—*M. F. Fiedler.*

1022. Nye, Ivan. (*U. Missouri, Columbia.*) Adolescent-parent adjustment—socio-economic level as a variable. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 341-349.—Adjustment of adolescents to their parents is better among high socio-economic subjects than among low socio-economic subjects. Four other variables related to parental adjustment—area of residence, broken homes, size of family, and employment status of mothers—are shown to be reflections of socio-economic differences. Information was collected by questionnaire in 15 Michigan public schools.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1023. Parkhurst, Helen. *Exploring the child's world.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1952. xxx, 290 p. \$3.50.—10,000 miles of wire recordings of children's comments and discussion on a wide range of problems are summarized in terms of the child's point of view, punishment and discipline, stealing, lying, worry, good sportsmanship, anger, the new baby and sex attitudes, conscience, imaginary playmates, ideas of death, ideas of God and prayer, prejudice, parent-child relationships, and the rights of the child. "The child still needs the companionship of children to realize true greatness and spiritual stature. Parents and children need each other. . . . Only through friendship can a child be made to feel secure, to feel that he is understood, that he belongs." Verbatim protocols are included.—*V. Johnson.*

1024. Piaget, Jean. *Play, dreams and imitation in childhood.* New York: Norton, 1952. ix, 296 p. \$5.00.—A translation of "La formation du symbole chez l'enfant" which is based on the detailed case histories of 3 children from birth through early childhood. Deals specifically with the development of imitation, play, and unconscious symbolism. Places the beginnings of cognitive representation within the growth structure.—*A. J. Sprow.*

1025. Rambert, Madeline. *La pensée infantile et la psychanalyse.* (Children's thinking and psychoanalysis.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 577-597.—The psychoanalysis of children is closely linked to the development of thinking; in the pre-oedipal case it is inadequate to attempt affective without parallel intellectual development. For the latter the child must be allowed to move from the absolute to the relative, to comprehend cause and effect, achieving thereby family and social adjustment.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1026. Reed, Bryan H. (*Westhill Training College, Selby Oak, England.*) Eighty thousand adolescents. London: Allen and Unwin, 1950, 188 p. 12s. 6d.—This volume reports a 3-year survey of youth services in Birmingham, England. The major purpose of the survey was to investigate the extent that leisure time activities of adolescents, between 14 and 20, are made by voluntary organizations. It is suggested that examination of programs could lead to better services being rendered.—*J. E. Horrocks.*

1027. Rizk, A. M. Sexual education. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 6(1), 91-98.—Sex education is an integral part of the child's growth. A child of happily married parents, who is emotionally secure, who is loved and accepted is not likely to face any sex problems. Besides the parents, trained teachers and specially written books on sex, to which the adolescent can be referred, are advocated.—*L. H. Melikian.*

1028. Strauss, Anselm, & Schuessler, Karl. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*) Socialization, logical reasoning, and concept development in the child. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 514-523.—A second report of a study of children's concept development considers (1) class differences among children, (2) methodological problems in the application of scale analysis, (3) the cumulative nature of conceptual development, and (4) the disparity between child and adult reasoning and perception.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1029. Van Krevelen, ———. *Psychologie de l'enfant unique.* (Psychology of the only child.) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 167-174.—Whereas only a small percentage of children before the Child Guidance Clinic are only children (out of 500 children only 18 or 3.6% were only children of whom several suffered from ailments not to be attributed to being only children) and whereas there is no psychoneurosis peculiar to only children, nonetheless certain conditions exist in the family situation of the only child which may favor psychoneurotic developments: (1) The Oedipus-complex is particularly intensified making for subsequent difficulty in marrying and in marital adjustment; (2) solitude and refuge in the world of phantasy; (3) fear of development, of growth, of maturity due to overprotection by parents.—*F. C. Sumner.*

(See also abstracts 803, 805, 1258, 1518, 1537, 1550)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

1030. Braceland, Francis J. Age-youth. In *Hughes, M. M., The people in your life*, (See 27: 1158), 93-119.—Age brings physical impairment of the senses and gradually cuts off one from the stream of life. Functional growth declines, stops, and a fear of loneliness develops. But this aging, or deterioration, can be found in the young as well as the old. The "old" individual no longer feels that he belongs, and he becomes emotionally tense, isolated and insecure. Since the world will not adapt to the aged, the aged must be taught to adapt to the world and to develop their own ways of doing so.—*C. R. Adams.*

1031. Meneses Hoyos, Jorge. *Capacidad intelectual de los ancianos.* (Intellectual capacity of the elderly.) *Rev. Med. Ciencias afines, Mex.*, 1951, 9, 418-420.—The author concludes from examples of achievement of artists that the age of best intellectual performance varies from individual to individual. With age certain qualities such as serenity, firmness in judgment, moral rigidity, reflection, contribute to intellectual performance despite untoward effects of such factors as slowness of cerebral processes, poorer

attention, intellectual rigidity, less capacity for learning, and diminution of memory for recent events.—F. C. Sumner.

1032. Pan, Ju-Shu. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Factors in the personal adjustment of old people in Protestant homes for the aged. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 379-381.—Responses to an attitude and activities questionnaire obtained from 730 old people institutionalized in Protestant homes are compared with responses of aged in non-religious institutions and non-institutionalized aged reported in two other studies. The author emphasizes the selective factors in the three populations compared.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

(See also abstract 1379)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

1033. Apple, Dorrian. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Learning theory and socialization. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 23-27.—If the learning theories of experimental psychology can be applied to socialization into a culture, then it is necessary to demonstrate the similarity of artificially constructed training situations and the natural, unconstructed social situations in which socialization takes place. Studies which have attempted to apply learning theory to socialization processes have not demonstrated this similarity. The studies have only supplied new labels for events after they occur, inferring from overt responses the existence of drive, cue, and reward.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1034. Badawi, N. Y. (Tanta Secondary School, Tanta, Egypt.) Magic. *Egypt. J. Psychol.* 1950, 6(1), 99-118.—Magic is of social and psychological significance. It gives one a feeling of security. The psychoanalytic explanation of magic as compulsive behavior to avoid misfortune and the Pavlovian explanation as an acquired response compliment those of Frazer, Malinowski, Krocher, and Mead. This complimentation is an indication of the importance of integrative psychology.—L. H. Melikian.

1035. Bales, Robert F., Strodtbeck, Fred L., Mills, Theodore M., & Roseborough, Mary E. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Channels of communication in small groups. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 461-468.—Considering only the number of initiated acts and received acts (without regard to the content of the acts) in 171 small discussion groups, the authors report the following empirical generalization: "if participants in a small group are ranked by the total number of acts they initiate they will also tend to be ranked: (1) by the number of acts they receive, (2) by the number of acts they address to specific other individuals, and (3) by the number of acts they address to the group as a whole." Doubt is cast upon the applicability of the harmonic distribution model to describe the results.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1036. Berg, Charles. The relationship of sexual reactions to general reactions affecting human relationship. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1951, 5, 86-89.—Through

the medium of a case history, the hypothesis is investigated that "in no field so much as in that of sexual relationships does the unconscious mind determine and dominate every aspect of the situation." By analysis of the patient's data, it can be seen "that an insoluble problem regarding the emotional reactions to a sexual partner may not only itself achieve solution by virtue solely of contributions from the unconscious mind but that an insight into the unconscious fantasies of this level of the mind may throw a great deal of light upon the person's emotional reactions to everybody in general."—C. R. Adams.

1037. Cantor, Nathaniel. (Columbia U., New York.) Focus and function in group discussion. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1952, 53, 375-382.—There is a prevalence of looseness in the structure of discussions, an absence of focus and a denial of the psychological realities which characterize the group meeting. An attempt is made to explore the possibility of extending the functional approach to group discussion and conference technique. The professional leader is said to focus the discussion. He encourages likeness and difference in others and opposes the group with his own difference. He does not strive for consensus or agreement, but helps to develop a spirit of compromise and willingness to work together.—G. E. Bird.

1038. Carmona-Nenclares, F. La inautenticidad de lo social. (The unauthenticity of the social aspect of man.) *Rev. mex. Social.*, 1951, 13, 221-226.—The author refutes Ortega y Gasset's thesis that the social dimension of man is unauthentic. He considers that thesis as an outgrowth of three factors: as derived from the same body of sociological knowledge; as derived from an extra-sociological image of the social fact; and as derived from the spiritual impact of the Spanish crisis.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

1039. Carrière, Ludwig. Wandlungen im Begriff des Heldischen. (Changes in the concept of the heroic.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 120-129.—The concept of the hero has in the course of history experienced a transformation. On the one hand it has suffered a devaluation as a universal war and theatrical hero, while on the other hand it has achieved a deepening and internalization wherein pathos, ethos responsibility, and intrinsic connections to genius have extended the concept of the heroic.—P. L. Krieger.

1040. Comrey, A. L., Pfiffner, J. M., & Beem, H. P. Studies in organizational effectiveness: I. The U. S. Forest Survey. Los Angeles, Calif.: U. Southern California, 1951, 79 p. Appendix. (ONR contract N6-ONR-23815, Tech. Rep. 3.)—This is a technical report for the Office of Naval Research into the attitudes, conditions, and practices that are prevalent in a "good" as opposed to a "poor" working group. Questionnaires were sent to 413 persons at 6 levels of organization in 18 U. S. Forests in California. On the basis of ratings the 18 forests were split into 6 each, high, medium, and low, in organizational effectiveness. The items were analyzed individually and in clusters. The question-

naires and results are presented in full, together with statistical summaries.—H. F. Rothe.

1041. Dodd, Stuart C. On classifying human values: a step in the prediction of human valuing. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 645-653.—Suitable classification can improve prediction of valuing behavior. The author proposes a six-fold classification of predicting variables: desiderata, intensity of desiring, persons (valuers), time, space, and residual conditions. Each class is broken into subclasses, following the author's system of dimensional analysis.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1042. Foote, Nelson N. (Cornell, U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Identification as the basis for a theory of motivation. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 14-21.—Arguing against the accounts of motivation in current discussions of role theory, the author proposes a theory of motivation based upon identification (the appropriation of and commitment to a particular identity or a series of identities), acquisition of self-concepts, and cognitive judgments of the situation in terms of values and through the service of language.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1043. Haiman, Franklyn S. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Group leadership and democratic action. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1951. 309 p. \$2.50.—A brief introduction to the philosophy and theory behind group behavior and leadership is presented in the first section of this book. The major part of the book concerns techniques for leading a discussion drawn heavily from the application of group dynamics research. The final part discusses the problem of leadership training. Case studies and transcriptions of discussions are presented in the appendix together with a leader rating scale. Bibliography.—H. A. Grace.

1044. Jacobsen, Eugene, Kahn, Robert, Mann, Floyd C., & Morse, Nancy C. (Eds.) Human relations research in large organizations. *J. soc. Issues*, 1951, 7(3), 76 p.—Problem formulation, research design and methods of securing quantitative data are described for the research program of University of Michigan, Survey Research Center on commercial and governmental organizations. Articles describe the problems formulated as: individual satisfaction in relation to productivity; role expectations, their distribution and conflicts of expectation; communication structure as judged from interaction of workers; the location within a hierarchy of controls, type and extent of control; leadership power in relation to employee satisfaction. Two final articles concern the changing of organizations by conferences, training programs and discussions, and the relations of research interests to the interests of the organizations under study.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

1045. James, John. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) A preliminary study of the size determinant in small group interaction. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 474-477.—Observers counted the number of participants in nearly 10,000 groups (defined in terms of face-to-face interaction) at a variety of public and commercial events in a large city. The distribution

of groups by number of participants exhibited a J-curve form, with 71% of the groups composed of the smallest number of (2) members.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1046. Lerner, Harry H. Bibliography on leadership and authority in local communities. *Bull. World Fed. Ment. Hlth*, 1952, 4(2), Suppl., 19 p.—210 references are grouped into 4 categories: basic (readings, literature surveys, periodicals, bibliographies); groups and organizations; local communities; and larger social systems.—C. M. Louttit.

1047. Medina-Echavarría, José. (U. Puerto Rico.) La ciencia social en la sociedad contemporánea. (Social science in contemporary society.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1951, 13, 349-358.—The obstacles which the social sciences are confronting today are due to three main characteristics of modern society: (1) being a critical society; (2) being a heterogeneous society; and (3) being a society dominated by nihilistic tendencies. The problems resulting from these three conditions, as they reflect upon the social sciences, are discussed. The social sciences have failed to serve mankind in the solution of current problems due to the incapability of theory for dealing with a swiftly changing reality. The need for a dynamic theory of the social sciences is stressed. Heterogeneity limits the application of principles and generalizations derived from the study of subjects living in one particular culture.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

1048. Michotte, A. La perception de la fonction "outil." (Perception of the "tool" function.) In Ekman, et al., *Essays in psychology . . . David Katz* (see 27: 746), 193-312.—The realization of an object's value as a tool is discussed as a problem of structural organization in perception. Results of 10 experiments are briefly discussed. A certain passive intermediary process of perception dependent upon the propelling action of the object is called the "tool effect."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

1049. Miller, Daniel R. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor), & Stine, Margaret E. The prediction of social acceptance by means of psychoanalytic concepts. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 20, 162-174.—The hypothesis was deduced that degree of pregenitality would vary directly with amount of rejection of one's peers. Pregenitality was measured by a story-completion test designed for the purpose. The subjects, elementary school children, were divided into 5 sociometric groups. Mean pregenitality scores progressively increased through groups I to IV but for V they were slightly lower than for IV. This discrepancy was assumed to be due to a sampling error. Contrary to expectation, "chosen" subjects have a higher mean anal score than "rejected" subjects, which indicates that anality is a social asset during the latency period in American culture.—M. O. Wilson.

1050. Millet, John A. P. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Friend-friend. In Hughes, M. M., *The people in your life* (see 27: 1158), 182-208.—Friendship is "the basic example of human interre-

lationship" and, to be enduring, must be built upon something stronger than emotional attraction, satisfaction of infantile needs, opportunism, self-aggrandizement, or acquisition of power or privilege. The roots of solid friendship are the materials of personality, including the capacity to love, a strong ego, insight into the infantile demands of self and others, respect for self and others, and in recognizing and adjusting to reality. In forming friendship, there is always a "quid pro quo." Cooperation and team play replace egoism, followed by the joy of sharing experience and fulfilling a social role.—C. R. Adams.

1051. Muensterberger, Warner. The use of psychoanalytic concepts in anthropology. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 200-207.—It is the cultural ego ideal which influences the child's way of handling his libido and aggressivity. The uniformities and regularities of behavior can be considered an adjustment to this ideal. Variations in cultural norms are grouped around the individual's aims and needs. The study of personality finds anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, and psychoanalysts partners in search of an understanding of the interrelatedness of individual and culture.—N. M. Locke.

1052. National Conference of Social Work. Selected papers in group work and community organization presented at the 78th annual meeting May 13-18, 1951, Atlantic City, N. J. Columbus, O.: Natl. Conf. Soc. Work, 1951. 144 p. \$1.75.—Twenty papers on various aspects of group work and community organization are presented. The companion volume is on casework (see 27: 1160). The publication of these two paper-bound volumes marks an attempt to present more papers at less cost and insure wider circulation and use than has been possible with previous conference proceedings.—L. B. Costin.

1053. Ray, Wilbert S. A laboratory manual for social psychology. New York: American Book Co., 1951. xvi, 173 p. \$3.00.—After a brief outline of scientific procedures the manual presents 17 standard experiments in social psychology. Included are social perception and attitude scales, communication studies, and motivation and personality measurement techniques. The manual presents the hypotheses and procedures for collecting data, asks questions for the student to answer, and offers a brief bibliography on the topic for each of the chapters. Blank tables are provided as is ample space for the student's answers. The sheets may be detached and kept in a loose-leaf binder. The stress is upon methodology.—H. A. Grace.

1054. Rokeach, Milton. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) "Narrow-mindedness" and personality. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 20, 234-251.—In another study the author developed a method for measuring narrow-mindedness (see 27: 1074). In the present study, using the same subjects, some of the personality correlates of narrow-mindedness were determined. It was found that there was an inverse rela-

tionship between narrow-mindedness and ethnocentrism. 17 references.—M. O. Wilson.

1055. Summers, Robert E. (Ed.) *America's weapons of psychological warfare*. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1951. 206 p. (Reference Shelf, 23(4).) \$1.75.—This is a collection of articles from a variety of sources which pertain to American psychological warfare. Most of the sources quoted are non-experimental or non-controlled studies. The editor's purpose is to assess the present program in the United States and review evaluative comments about it. The first chapter concerns America's initial establishment of the program. The next chapter reviews the weapons of psychological warfare followed by a chapter on the strategy employed. The final three chapters present proof of the program's effectiveness, critiques of its effects, and suggestions for making the program more effective. An appendix and bibliography close the book. In all, 76 articles have been edited to present in this book.—H. A. Grace.

1056. Sweedlun, Verne S., Crawford, Golda M., Douglas, Louis H., & Kenyon, John G. *Man and the social world; a textbook in social science*. (2nd ed.) Manhattan, Kans.: Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, 1951, 1952. 2 vols. 1120 p.—The first volume of this text designed for a comprehensive course in social science covers the social evolution of man. Anthropological emphases open the text. Man is then studied in his group setting of the family and social-economic institutions. The final section of the first volume concerns the organization of business, the state, agriculture, labor, and the consumer. The second volume, integrally related to the first, opens with a discussion of social control in various forms of society. This is followed by a section on social policy and social change. The final part of the book discusses the United States' role in world affairs.—H. A. Grace.

1057. Wilson, Martin Charles. A study of the trends in certain attitudes during 1947-1950, and of differences in attitudes among socio-economic-cultural classes, between women and men, and between veterans and non-veterans. In *Abstracts of dissertations . . . Clark U. Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 186-187.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1058. Young, Kimball. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Social psychology and social casework. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 54-61.—Reports trends in social case work over the past 50 years and suggests research problems relating to case work on which the case worker can seek the help of social psychologists.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1059. Zentner, Henry. (Stanford U., Calif.) *Morale: certain theoretical implications of data in the American soldier*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 297-307.—Blumer's conception of morale is inadequate to account for empirical findings regarding military morale in *The American Soldier*. Group morale is a more "subtle and complex order of

phenomena than has apparently been realized."—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

(See also abstracts 782, 1526)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

1060. Bakke, E. Wight. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) *People and organizations*. New Haven, Conn.; Yale Labor & Management Center, 1950. 64 p.—The purpose of this booklet is to set down in concise form a series of participant-centered tests which can be applied to the social resources made available to people in any organized group, tests to determine whether those resources are helping them or hindering them to realize their standards of successful living. The assumption is that if the resources help people in that way, effective teamwork will be facilitated, and that if the resources hinder them in that way, effective teamwork will be retarded.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

1061. Bossard, James H. S. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) *A spatial index for family interaction*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 243-246.—Spatial dimensions of living quarters are related to stresses and strains of family living. A quantitative index of spatial dimensions is based upon the number of personal interrelationships (computed from the number of family members) divided into the square feet of floor space in the living quarters. Modifications and research possibilities of the index are discussed.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1062. Cobliner, W. Godfrey. *On the place of projective tests in opinion and attitude surveys*. *Int. J. Opin. & Attitude Res.*, 1951-52, 5, 480-490.—The author suggests that projective tests of the thematic apperception, comic strip, or picture frustration type are particularly applicable to attitude testing. Such tests have the following advantages: (1) A single test can replace the battery of devices now used to determine socio-economic class and education. Further, the role with which the respondent identifies is likely to be more important in determining attitudes than the monthly pay-check; (2) The respondent with unconsciously formed attitudes is not forced into one or the other side of an issue; (3) A dormant opinion can be brought into the open where direct questions would be met with vagueness; (4) When the decision is painful, the respondent is spared the necessity of verbalizing the conflict; (5) By not arousing fear or antagonism in the respondent, such an instrument is more likely to get at the true attitude and avoid the necessity of intentionally misleading the interviewer.—*D. R. Krathwohl.*

1063. Cook, P. H. (*Dept. Labor & Natl. Service, Melbourne, Australia.*) *Methods of field research*. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 3, 84-98.—Deeper penetration of research workers into regions more remote from the laboratory, such as industry and the community, has given rise to a need for an appropriate methodology. The author appraises the advantages and disadvantages of 3 methodologies which have

been adopted in response to this need—namely, "cloak and dagger" research, the method of open observation, and collaborative research.—*C. F. Scofield.*

1064. Coutu, Walter. (*Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.*) *Role-playing vs. role-taking: an appeal for clarification*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 180-187.—Confusion between the concepts of "role-playing" and "role-taking" in 3 recent social psychology texts presents the danger that the valuable distinction will be lost. G. H. Mead's usage should be preserved.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1065. Ferriss, Abbott L. (*Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn.*) *A note on stimulating response to questionnaires*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 247-249.—Analysis of the flow of mailed questionnaire returns from academicians indicates that use of a "deadline" and of stamped, addressed envelopes stimulates responses while use of postal card reminders does not. Costs per return are shown.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1066. Freeman, Howard E., & Haer, John L. *An empirical examination of the concept of clarity of attitude*. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1951-52, 5, 465-474.—The concept of "clarity of attitude" shows itself empirically in the same manner as Guttman's concept of scalability. Those persons exhibiting a perfect scale (thereby exhibiting an integrated clearly defined attitude) were selected out, and their scores on the scalable items correlated with other items thought to represent the same universe of content. No correlation was present. These results could be interpreted either that the individuals selected constitute one tail of a chance distribution of responses and no underlying scale existed or that the additional items belonged to a different universe. Unless by further research some group of items could be found with which the subgroup's scalable scores correlate, the concept of clarity of attitude does not seem to be a feasible concept in opinion and attitude research.—*D. R. Krathwohl.*

1067. Gershenson, Charles Penn. *A comparison of procedures for analyzing an attitude questionnaire for German prisoners of war*. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1093-1094.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 106 p., \$1.33, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2814.

1068. Hubbert, Erin, & Rosenberg, Herbert H. *Opportunities for federally sponsored social science research*. Syracuse, N. Y.: Syracuse University, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship, 1951. 52 p.—After a brief discussion of the support of social science research by agencies of the federal government, there are separate discussions of programs being sponsored by the departments of Air Force, Army, Navy, Agriculture, State, Housing and Home Finance, and the National Institutes of Health. Information concerning types of program and responsible official is given. Methods of making application for research support are described.—*C. M. Louttit.*

1069. Jahn, J. A. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Some further contributions to Guttman's theory of scale analysis. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 233-239.—Scale analysis is extended along 3 lines: "First, a generalization of the Theory of Scale Analysis to include alternative methods for the reduction of a set of attributes to a single quantitatively defined variable or score which may be applicable under some conditions when those which have been defined by Guttman's Theory of Scale Analysis are not applicable; second, the development of a parallel Theory of Qualitative Analysis to include methods for the reduction of a set of attributes to a single qualitatively defined variable or qualitative-types; and third, the development of statistical-experimental tests to decide whether the theorems of scale analysis are to be accepted for application to a given empirically defined set of attributes."—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1070. Mack, Raymond W. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) The need for replication research in sociology. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 93-94.—4 major impediments to the replication of sociological research can be overcome if sociologists realized the importance of replication studies. Through replication by different research terms, sociology could transcend some of its shortcomings as a science.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1071. Macrae, Donald G. Cybernetics and social science. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1951, 2, 135-149.—A non-mathematical review of Wiener's *Cybernetics* (see 23: 2471) which questions critically the implications of cybernetics for the social sciences.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1072. Moreno, J. L. Sociometry in relation to other social sciences. *Sociometry*, 1950, 13(1), 63-75.—Reprint of an article originally published in 1937 (see 12: 418).

1073. Richmond, Winifred. (St. Elisabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.) Sociometric tests in a training school for nurses. *Sociometry*, 1950, 13(1), 29-38.—Reports results of sociometric tests administered to 32 young women in a nurses' training school. Findings seem to correspond with information obtained in a previous intensive psychological examination of each girl. The author suggests that further studies may even more conclusively establish the usefulness and reliability of the sociometric test as an instrument for psycho-social measurement.—R. Boguslaw.

1074. Rokeach, Milton. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) A method for studying individual differences in "narrow-mindedness." *J. Pers.*, 1951, 20, 219-233.—Capacity for cognitive organization of the 144 subjects was applied in describing how 5 religious and 5 political-economic concepts were interrelated. Analysis showed that the function represented could be ordered along a single continuum, comprehensive-isolated-narrow. Reliability, $r = .83$, was determined by independent ratings of the 144 protocols by 2 judges. 14 references.—M. O. Wilson.

1075. Rossi, Peter Henry. Latent structure analysis and research on social stratification. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1126-1127.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 339 p., \$4.24, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2855.

1076. Stember, Herbert. Which respondents are reliable? *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1951-52, 5, 475-479.—The stability of the respondents' replies was studied by comparing the consistency of response to a question given at the beginning and again at the end of the interview. The question used asked the respondent's expectation concerning the U. S.'s fighting again in the next 10 years. About 11% of the total group changed their answers. Greatest change was noted among the older and the less educated respondents. Among college educated persons who changed opinion, the change appeared to be caused by the other questions in the schedule. It is suggested that perhaps those most interested in the topic of the survey are most subject to the effect of the schedule.—D. R. Krathwohl.

1077. Swanson, G. E. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Some problems of laboratory experiments with small populations. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 349-358.—Claims that laboratory experimentation is impossible in sociology are contradicted by the fact that such experimentation exists. Effective use of laboratory studies requires a higher order of abstraction than is common in field studies. The author considers various objections raised in connection with laboratory experimentation.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1078. v. Wiese, L. Ansprache zur Eröffnung des zehnten deutschen Soziologentages am 17 Oktober 1950 in Detmold. (Address held at the opening of the tenth convention of German sociologists in Detmold on October 17, 1950.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1950/51, 3, 143-145.—Against the present tendency of overvaluing statistics in social research, v. Wiese asserts that "creative thinking" is of greater importance than technical methods. Sociological theories, however, get recognition only when they agree with the interests of the *Zeitgeist*.—M. Haas.

1079. Wicker, Marie Peachee. A comparison of attitude scale values yielded by scales of differing lengths. In *U. of North Carolina . . . Research in progress*. *U. N. Carolina Rec.*, 1951, 60(492), 252.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1080. Young, Pauline V. Las técnicas de la investigación social. (Techniques of social research.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1951, 13, 265-316.—Chapter XIII (Sociometric scales) and Chapter XIV (ecological method of social research) of Young's book, *Techniques of Social Research* (see 24: 5185) are translated into Spanish.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

1081. Young, Pauline V. Las técnicas de la investigación social. (Techniques of social research.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1951, 13, 403-431.—A translation into Spanish of Chapter XV of Young's *Techniques of Social Research* (see 24: 5185) on the more ade-

quate procedures for studying a cultural group.—*E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.*

(See also abstracts 1519, 1530, 1533)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

1082. Biesanz, John, & Smith, Luke M. (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*) Adjustment of interethnic marriages on the Isthmus of Panama. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 819-822.—Interethnic marriages can be viewed as an adjustment process between two groups. From this point of view, the intergroup relations and the diverse ethnic norms have a bearing upon interethnic marital adjustment. Data from interviews with 66 Panamanian women married to Americans in Panama and the Canal Zone support the proposition that adjustment of spouses depends upon the relative conditions between the two ethnic groups of prestige, informal-primary organization, and formal-secondary organization.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1083. Bogardus, Emory S. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) Measuring changes in ethnic reactions. *Amer. Sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 48-51.—Using the Bogardus Ethnic Distance Scale on a before-after basis, students enrolled in an intercultural workshop were found to have decreased significantly in ethnic distance scores after 6 weeks while a matched group of students in standard education courses maintained the same score average. A 9-month follow-up showed the workshop students to have the same average score as they had immediately following the workshop experience. Interviews with the students following their workshop course pointed to a number of reasons the experience reduced their ethnic distance scores.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1084. Bonaparte, Marie. Des causes psychologiques de l'antisémitisme. (Psychological causes of antisemitism.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 478-491.—Antisemitic prejudices rest on several bases: the religious, the Jew in the role of commercial intermediary, his disquieting characteristics, particularly the intellectual; his aloof strangeness and group cohesiveness in the non-Jewish community, his obstinate survival. Antisemitism will disappear when natural human aggression requires neither a scape-goat nor an internal enemy.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1085. Collins, Sydney F. (*U. Edinburgh, Scotland.*) The social position of white and "half-caste" women in colored groupings in Britain. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 796-802.—Presented here is an analysis of relationships between the wives of colored workers (primarily seamen), their husbands, their children, other members of their group, and the white community in a British port region. The wives are mostly white women of lower or middle class origin who have married into the Negro or Moslem groups. Comparisons of the role and status of wives in the closely integrated Moslem group and the dispersed Negro group are given.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1086. Gessner, Gualterio. Über das Feuerlaufen bei den Guaranis. (On the fire-walk of the Guaranis.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 501-506.—The Guaranis, a tribe of the Tubis, live in South-Brazil and Paraguay. Their custom of walking during the night of June twenty-fourth over smoldering coals as observed, shows a conspicuous similarity to the customs of East Asia and Africa without showing concrete historic characteristics pointing towards transmission from these areas. It must be generally a valid symbol of primitive man's readiness to suffer pain exclusive to this symbol.—*P. L. Krieger.*

1087. Gruesser, Sister Mary Jeanne. Categorical valuations of Jews among Catholic parochial school children. *Cath. Univ. Amer. Stud. Sociol.*, 1950, 34, 169 pp.—737 seventh and eighth grade children in parochial schools completed 3 attitude scales concerning race and neighborhood relations. Anti-Jewish feeling seemed to be greater than anti-Negro feeling. The attitude toward Jewish groups and the size of the group in the neighborhood were not related. There was a significant difference in attitudes between children with and without close personal relations with Jews. The attitudes appeared to refer to the Jews as a cultural rather than as a religious group. The most and the least tolerant children both had had the least contact with Jews.—(Rewritten from *Invent. Res. Racial Cultural Relat.*)

1088. Henriques, Fernando. Colour values in Jamaican society. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1951, 2, 115-121. Describes the public and private discriminations made by whites, fair colored, and black colored populations in Jamaica. Discusses discrimination in marriage, personal relations, employment, government and other areas and the concomitant rationalizations typically given for discriminatory behavior.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1089. Heuse, Georges A. La psychologie ethnique en France (1945-1950). (Ethnic psychology in France, 1945-1950.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1951, 6, 117-137.—In the field of the psychology of national groups, by far the most important French work of 1945-50 was R. Minder's *Allemandes et Allemands*, vol. 1 (1948). A. Siegfried's *La Suisse* (1948) and O. Mannoni's *Psychologie de la colonisation* (1950) are also valuable. The work of the *Institut Havrais de sociologie économique et de psychologie des peuples* is critically reviewed. The great defect of French work in this field is a failure to define clearly the object of study, and to appreciate the groundwork needed before writing on such difficult and complex problems.—*D. M. Purdy.*

1090. Honigmann, John J. (*New York U.*) The causes for the widespread belief in the debilitating effects of coitus. *Int. J. Sexolgy*, 1951, 5, 23-25.—Many primitive cultures still believe that coitus, particularly for the male, is debilitating. The Kaska Indians, the Malekulans and Tallensi, and certain subcultures in Europe and American are examples. Such beliefs may arise because: (1) intercourse is followed by relaxation and lassitude; (2) marriage and regular copulation are associated with

a decline in physical vitality; (3) increasing age is accompanied by decreasing sexual potency. "It would appear that the persistence of the belief which magically relates the sex act to male physical disability is a function of its reward value."—C. R. Adams.

1091. Jeffreys, M. D. W. (Witwatersrand U., Johannesburg, S. Africa). Onanism: an anthropological survey. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1951, 5, 61-65.—Although onanism is, most precisely, *coitus interruptus*, it has been defined as masturbation. Biblically, Onan's act was anti-socially, rather than biologically, offensive. He was penalized, by death, not for *coitus interruptus* but because he refused to impregnate or marry his sister-in-law. This refusal insured that Onan's "position as head of the clan of Judah would not be jeopardized" since, if his sister-in-law "remained childless the chieftanship of the clan would devolve on Onan." In short, onanism is "a threat of the tribe's social structure and not a synonym for masturbation or the solitary sin."—C. R. Adams.

1092. Kühn, Wolfgang. Die Verwandlung des Teiresias. (The transformation of Teiresias.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 493-500.—A discussion of the eye as a sexual symbol among primitive races. The god-mother punishes with the loss of eye-sight, particularly within the erotic sphere.—P. L. Krieger.

1093. Lee, Everett S. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.) Negro intelligence and selective migration: a Philadelphia test of the Klineberg hypothesis. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 227-233.—"Klineberg's hypothesis that there is an increase in the intelligence scores of southern Negro migrants to New York with increasing length of residence in New York is, in the main, substantiated by independent evidence in Philadelphia." This study departed from Klineberg's by using data from retests of the same subjects. A breakdown of the Primary Mental Abilities scores indicated consistent increases with length of residence for all categories except memory.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1094. Lee, S. G. Some Zulu concepts of psychogenic disorder. *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1950, 1(1), 9-18.—"The Zulu people have a concept of 'Bantu disease' which is rigidly demarcated from those disorders supposed to be susceptible to treatment by European doctors." Such disorders tend to appear as rigidly stereotyped and culturally determined symptoms which fact keeps alive the concept of separate "Bantu disease." A high incidence of psychogenic disorder among the Zulu studied falls under the Western category of conversion hysteria.—N. De Palma.

1095. Masilela, A. M. Bantu games. *Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res., Johannesburg*, 1951, 3(1), 46-50.—The origin, place in tribal life, materials, and varieties of two games, Morabaraba and Injuva, which "... play an important part in the cultural life of the Bantu people in Southern Africa" are described and discussed.—T. R. Lindbom.

1096. Mayer, Kurt. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) Cultural pluralism and linguistic equilibrium in Switzerland. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 157-163.—Cultural diversity commonly is the rallying point for conflict within European nations; the linguistic pluralism in Switzerland is a striking exception. The equilibrium among the 4 national languages of Switzerland originated before language became a symbol of nationalism and has been maintained by demographic factors—differential fertility among the language groups, offset by trends in internal migration—and political measures designed to prevent language groups from attaining a minority status.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1097. Mayo, George Douglas. A comparison of the "racial" attitudes of white and negro high school students in 1940 and 1948. In *Ohio State U., Abstracts of doctoral dissertations 1949-50*, Columbus, O., 1951, No. 61, 271-277.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

1098. Mead, Margaret. Race majority—race minority. In *Hughes, M. M., The people in your life*, (See 27: 1158), 120-157.—In parents' efforts to educate and control their children, a major training device is the use of negative references to disallowed or minority groups; e.g., "Don't talk bad grammar, you sound like an immigrant." Through such practices, prejudices form for any group unlike that of the parents. This anti-feeling becomes intensified in the person who, feeling guilty about his resentment to his own family, compensates through taking it out on others. Improvement in majority-minority relations will result if children are taught to be glad of their sex, age at the moment, racial, religious and national ancestry.—C. R. Adams.

1099. Pitje, G. M. (S. African Native Coll., Fort Hare, S. Africa.) Sex education among the Pedi. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1951, 4, 212-216.—Pedi parents speak freely about sex until their children reach the age of three years. Childish sex play is viewed tolerantly but, after age six, boys and girls are informally separated although the occasional promiscuity is taken for granted by adults unless pregnancy occurs. When puberty is attained, total abstinence from intercourse is the rule. Seduction is common with any resulting pregnancy bringing social stigma and censure upon the girl and her parents. Childish temporary pseudo-marriage unions, although little more than a game, are frequent, and recognized by adults as a social institution which provides practice in home management. Although usually dissolved when the "pseudo-husband" enters *lodika*, a form of tribal initiation school, the union may be revived with the consent of both sets of parents.—C. R. Adams.

1100. Pohlman, Edward W. (Western College for Women, Oxford, O.) Evidences of disparity between the Hindu practice of caste and the ideal type. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 375-379.—Caste is defined by three components, vertical immobility, class endogamy, and rigid social isolation of classes. Evidence from past and present indicates that Hindu practices

have departed from each component.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1101. Roberts, John M. **Three Navaho households.** *Pap. Peabody Mus., Harvard U.*, 1951, 41(3), 87 p.—In order to study small groups as distinct cultures 3 distinct but related households of the Ramah district are extensively inventoried on the basis of 40 headings varying from household articles to activities and interests. The author concludes that small groups show at work the same dynamic principles as larger cultural units and in addition portray adjustment to the idiosyncratic. Such adjustment may provide the basis for an "acognitive shift" in culture.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

1102. Robinson, Leonard Harrison. **Negro street society: a study of racial adjustment in two southern urban communities.** In *Ohio State Univ. Abstracts of dissertations* . . . 1949-50, 1952, No. 62, 439-443.—Abstract of Ph.D., thesis.

1103. Sarnoff, Irving. (*U. Michigan, Ann. Arbor.*) **Identification with the aggressor: some personality correlates of anti-semitism among Jews.** *J. Pers.*, 1951, 20, 199-218.—Three personality areas, attitudes toward parents, attitudes toward self, and reactions to externally imposed aggression, were explored. The subjects were 100 fairly homogeneous Jewish college students. Personality measures included TAT and the Michigan Sentence Completion Test. Identification with the aggressor was measured by a specially designed Jewish anti-Semitism scale, a copy of which is featured. The results indicate that some individuals do identify with the aggressor and that others do not. This differentiation was associated with certain discretions in personality. 9 references.—M. O. Wilson.

1104. Spitzer, Allen. **Social disorganization among the Montana Blackfeet.** *Amer. Cath. Sociol. Rev.*, 1950, 11, 218-233.—Between 1945 and 1949 the cultural conditions of Blackfeet Indians on the South Piegan reservation in Montana were studied. This group showed significant signs of social disorganization as shown by such behavior as drunkenness, disorderly conduct and a variety of criminal acts. Full blood and mixed groups showed political and social rivalry. The greatest social problem was drunkenness. This group exhibited sharp ambivalence with respect to the effects of cultural conflict.—(Rewritten from *Invent. Res. Racial Cultural Relat.*).

1105. Straus, Murray A. (*U. Ceylon.*) **Mental ability and cultural needs: a psychocultural interpretation of the intelligence test performance of Ceylon University entrants.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 371-375.—Results from the California Test of Mental Maturity administered to a 50% sample of entrants to the University of Ceylon are interpreted in terms of the social structure and the culture complex of Ceylonese society.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1106. Tomasic, Dinko. (*Human Resources Research Institute, USAF Air University, Maxwell AFB, Ala.*) **Interrelations between Bolshevik**

ideology and the structure of Soviet society. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 137-148.—A review of the history and current conditions of Soviet society is intended to throw light on these propositions: "social structure, reinforced by inherited traditions, affects personality development and determines the circulation of political elites; these in turn, develop attitudes and ideologies which provoke changes in the structure."—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1107. Vogt, Evon Z. **Navaho veterans: a study of changing values.** *Pap. Peabody Mus., Harvard U.*, 1951, 41(1), xix, 223 p.—How are traditional Navaho values being changed by the presence of American culture? 15 case studies of young men from the Rim-rock area, complete with projective test data and descriptions of the individual social setting, furnish the raw data. Greater change occurred in cases with greater personal insecurity often associated with the death of parents in a small, acculturated family of orientation. If in addition the young men had learned English in boarding school and had few contacts with whites, experience as soldiers further altered their value systems. Those values associated with material culture changed more rapidly than those associated with the non-material.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

(See also abstracts 938, 1016, 1222, 1436)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1108. Ayala, Francisco. **La sociedad de masas.** (The society of masses.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1951, 13, 191-200.—Using as starting point Ortega y Gasset's book, *The Rebellion of the Masses*, an attempt is made to trace the origin of masses down to the Industrial Revolution. Society of masses means an amorphous, atomized society, where human crowds live artificially and mechanically. Social living is more regimented than organized. The great problems of our time have their origin in the society of the masses.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

1109. Beigel, Hugo G. (*Long Island U., Brooklyn, N. Y.*) **Romantic love.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 326-334.—Contrary to the frequent assertions that romantic love is the principal cause of the high divorce rate, romantic love mitigates the contemporary social stresses on monogamous marriage, saving it from complete disorganization. This essay traces the social history of romantic love and points to its sociological function in present-day American society.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1110. Blood, Robert O., Jr. (*Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich.*) **Romance and premarital intercourse—incompatibles?** *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1952, 14, 105-108.—The "pertinent literature" indicates "that premarital sexual relationships and romantic attitudes are mutually incompatible," although there is need for more research. "When sexual demands are quickly and easily met, there is no room for [the] romantic. . . . Romance is not . . . an expression of the sex drive . . . premarital chastity functions to create that respect and love

between two persons which leads to the blossoming of personality within the marriage relationship."—*M. M. Gillet*.

1111. Brussat, William K. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison*.) Incidental findings on urban invasion. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 94-96.—Negro invasion of a Milwaukee neighborhood has followed a saltatory pattern, "leap-frogging over white areas to establish minor Negro districts in deteriorating outlying areas." This is a variant of the traditional pattern of Negro invasion which usually has been to areas peripheral and contiguous to the Negro sections.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1112. Cohen, Lillian. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor*.) Los Angeles rooming-house kaleidoscope. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 316-326.—Similarities and differences in social relations and social history between residents of downtown Los Angeles rooming-house area and residents of a Hollywood rooming-house area are described from results of 600 interviews. A major distinction between the two groups of residents is found in their aspirations and in their reactions to frustrated aspirations.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1113. Cottrell, W. F. (*Miami U., Oxford, O.*) Death by dieselization: a case study in the reaction to technological change. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 358-365.—Replacement of steam locomotives by diesel engines eliminated the need for a division point at "Caliente," a desert community which existed solely for division point services to the railroad. Examination of the effects on inhabitants and their reactions illustrates how institutional defenses against technological unemployment become legitimate.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1114. Dotson, Floyd. (*U. Connecticut, Storrs*.) Patterns of voluntary association among urban working-class families. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 687-693.—Interviews with 50 working-class, American-born families in New Haven concerning their social participation confirms earlier findings that there is a relatively small amount of participation in formal voluntary associations among members of this stratum. In opposition to common generalizations with respect to the effect of urbanization upon primary group relations, however, a sizable proportion of the sample was found to participate heavily in family and kin relationships of an informal nature.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1115. Eisenstadt, S. N. (*Hebrew U., Jerusalem*.) Youth, culture and social structure in Israel. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1951, 2, 105-114.—Unique "youth cultures" are most likely to emerge among groups in which the familial unit is not the basic unit in the social division of labor, where family members perform basic social roles independently of their family roles. The incidence of "youth culture" in different types of social organization in Israel supports the hypothesis. Whether the "youth culture" manifests itself in legitimate youth movements or deviant behavior, such as delinquency, depends upon the common value orientations of the social structure

from which the "youth culture" emerges.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1116. Ellis, Albert, & Doorbar, Ruth R. Classified bibliography of articles, books, and pamphlets on sex, love, marriage, and family relations published during 1951. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1952, 14, 153-177.

1117. English, O. Spurgeon, & Foster, Constance J. (*Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.*) Fathers are parents, too: a constructive guide to successful fatherhood. New York: Putnam, 1951. xii, 304 p. \$3.75.—Developing the premise "that fathers have an essential contribution to make to the emotional health" of the home and each of its members, the authors begin with "getting ready to be a father" and progress through the child's need for love and security, for sex education, and for help during adolescence, courtship and mating. Included among the 18 chapters are topics on the adoptive father, the grandfather, and "problem" children.—*C. R. Adams*.

1118. Eysenck, H. J. Primary social attitudes as related to social class and political party. *Brit. J. Sociol.* 1951, 2, 198-209.—Two factors were found in earlier studies of social and political attitudes of British subjects, provisionally identified as a radical-conservative (R) factor and a tender mindedness-tough mindedness factor. While differences between three major political parties—conservatives, liberals, and socialists—can be described in terms of the R factor alone, differences between these parties and the communist party is shown to require reference to the T factor in addition. Communist subjects responding to two questionnaires were somewhat more "radical" but strikingly more "tough minded" than socialist subjects. Standard deviations of communist subjects' responses on the two questionnaires were much smaller than those of other party members.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1119. Francis, E. K. Minority groups—a revision of concepts. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1951, 2, 219-229.—In objecting to definitions of minority groups which incorporate differentiae based upon cultural, racial, religious, and other specific characteristics, the author introduces differentiae based upon a sociological theory of groups, sub-groups, and social super-systems. The discussion entails a distinction between political and social organization.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1120. Freidrichs, Hans. Der "Schwiegermutterkonflikt" der jungen Frau. (Mother-in-law conflict of young wives.) *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1951, 9, 544-554.—Most discussions dedicated to the theme "mother-in-law" mention the relationship to the young husband only, but conflicts between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law also occur frequently. Sometimes these conflicts indicate such a depth of ill-feeling as to give them a special character in inter-human relationships. A number of case histories illustrate certain types of neurosis originating in difficulties between a young wife and her mother-in-law.—*E. Barschak*.

1121. Goffman, Erving. Symbols of class status. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1951, 2, 294-304.—Status symbols are specialized means of displaying one's social position. Of two important kinds of status symbols—occupational symbols and class symbols—the latter are less closely tied to an approved referent by acknowledged sanctions, less clearly controlled by authority. The author outlines 6 devices which restrict misrepresentative use of class symbols. Three areas are outlined involving problems associated with the appropriation of class symbols by other classes.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1122. Green, Helen D. (U. Pittsbrugh, Pa.) Sociometry and social intergroup work. *Sociometry*, 1950, 13(1), 22-28.—Practical applications of sociometric techniques are considered in relation to that area of social work practice which is concerned with the achievement of mutually satisfactory relationships among groups in a community. Additional potentialities for research in measuring intergroup relations and procedures for reducing intergroup hostility are suggested.—R. Boguslaw.

1123. Greenberg, Joseph H. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) Social variables in acceptance or rejection of artificial insemination. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 86-91.—Analysis of anonymous questionnaires returned by 247 students indicates that artificial insemination with the husband as donor is disfavored by only 10% while artificial insemination with an unknown donor is disfavored by 50% of the students. Breakdowns of responses by age, sex, and other background variables showed no relationships with disfavor of artificial insemination except for size of home community.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1124. Haesaert, J. El derecho y la sociedad. (Law and society.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1951, 13, 179-190.—Law, which has its origin in social norms, is not a value, but a manner of realizing values. A prerequisite of law is the existence of society. Methods employed by law to fulfill its aims across the ages are briefly discussed.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

1125. Hild, Sigurd. Die Familie B. (The family B.) *Psyche*, 1951, 5, 32-51.—This is a detailed case history of different members of a German lower class family. Each member shows in his ideological conflicts the influence of the Third Reich and of the post-war social upheavals in Germany on personality.—E. Barschak.

1126. Hollingshead, August B. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Age relationships and marriage. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 492-499.—Age at marriage and husband-wife age differences are analyzed for four types of marriage: no prior marriage for either husband or wife, prior marriage for husband only, prior marriage for wife only, prior marriage for both. Significant differences in age at marriage between individuals in the four type are shown; also, marriage and remarriage rates are found to be related closely to age.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1127. Kane, John J. (U. Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind.) Protestant-Catholic tensions. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 663-672.—Content analysis of

two religious weekly publications—*America* and *Christian Century*—support the author's contention that Protestant-Catholic relations are becoming more tense. Consideration is given to the historical background and the contemporary status of conflict issues between Protestants and Catholics.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1128. Kirkpatrick, Clifford, & Cotton, John. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Physical attractiveness, age, and marital adjustment. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 81-86.—Cooperating students each selected one well-adjusted and one poorly-adjusted married couples known to them and rated the physical attractiveness of the husbands and wives on a five-point scale. Relationships between differential attractiveness of husbands and wives and marital adjustment, differential ages and marital adjustment, and sex of cooperating students and estimates of attractiveness and adjustment (to control halo effect) are presented.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1129. Koller, Marvin R. (Kent State U., Kent, O.) Some changes in courtship behavior in three generations of Ohio women. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 366-370.—Questionnaires distributed to young college-trained women, their mothers, and their maternal grandmothers formed the basis for a comparative study of courtship patterns among three generations. Particular attention was paid to the types and strength of social control associated with courting in the three generations.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1130. Kubie, Lawrence S. Husband-wife. In Hughes, M. M., *The people in your life*, (See 27: 1158), 28-63.—This psychiatrist thinks that the major source of marital unhappiness is found in spousal differences between conscious and unconscious demands as expressed in choosing a mate and adjusting to marriage. After citing several cases illustrating this thesis, it is proposed that "the problem of human happiness, whether in marriage or not, will remain unsolved" until people can be taught to distinguish their unconscious and unattainable goals from "their conscious and attainable goals and needs."—C. R. Adams.

1131. Lipset, Seymour M., & Bendix, Reinhard. Social status and social structure: a re-examination of data and interpretations: I. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1951, 2, 150-168.—Warner's emphasis upon a subjective analysis of social structure reflects the fact that he has relied heavily on upper-class and upper-middle class informants for a characterization of the community class structure. Data from Warner's lower-class respondents suggest an alternative analysis in terms of the community power structure. The authors' view is that the arguments between proponents of a subjective analysis and of an objective analysis of class have overtones of a political debate—that neither analysis is alone sufficient.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1132. Lipset, Seymour M., & Bendix, Reinhard. Social status and social structure: a re-examination of data and interpretations: II. *Brit. J. of Sociol.*, 1951, 2, 230-254.—An extended critique of analyses

of social class which are based on subjective evaluations of status—particularly as found in the writings of Lloyd Warner—is followed by a conceptual theory of class involving both the concepts of status and of economic position. The authors contend that contemporary discussions of stratification have been reduced to methodological debates and studies of stratification have become simple descriptions of certain aspects of hierarchical structure because the purpose of class analysis has been lost. The purpose of social class analysis is to provide an understanding of social change.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1133. Lowrie, Samuel Harman. (Bowling Green State U., Bowling Green, Ohio.) Dating theories and student responses. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 334-340.—Reasons given by 1600 students for dating are interpreted as supporting the theory that dating is an educational process preparing for selection of marriage partners. The author contends the evidence fails to support divergent theories of dating proposed by Waller and by Burgess and Locke.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1134. McGuire, Carson. (U. Texas, Austin.) Conforming, mobile, and divergent families. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1952, 14, 109-115.—Discussion of the types of family "life style": how people live, their ideals and aims, and the influence of these upon the children within the family and their aims in life, the similarities and differences.—M. M. Gillet.

1135. Malleon, Joan. Any wife or any husband. New York: Random House, 1952. 237 p.—Marital adjustments "cannot always be solved by effort and good will. . . . This book is concerned exclusively with sexual disorders, their origins and the disturbances they may bring." The author, who is a consulting gynecologist, aims to show by detailed description and explanation including examples, that most sexual disorders have a "nervous" origin; i.e., "the sexual character of an adult depends largely upon the general pattern of his childhood's emotional development."—M. M. Gillet.

1136. Mowrer, Ernest R., & Mowrer, Harriet. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) The social psychology of marriage. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 27-36.—The convergence of social psychological theory through the contributions of psychologists, psychoanalysts, sociologists, and anthropologists is described and shown to provide a more satisfactory framework for research on marriage. The authors discuss methodological problems associated with studies of marriage and propose nine areas of potentially fruitful research within this emerging synthetic framework.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1137. Raknes, Ola. (Observatorie Terasse 10, Oslo, Norway). & Hollman, Werner. Sex disorders, marital conflicts and constitutional disturbances. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1951, 4, 227-230.—Disturbances in capacity for work so completely parallel sexual disorders in the same individuals that they should be regarded as identical, and "manifestations of one and the same functional disturbance." Sexual difficulties in marriage can relate to many different

things, including a possessive mother-in-law, inadequate housing, lowered standard of living, and chronological or psychological immaturity. Several illustrative case histories are presented.—C. R. Adams.

1138. Rosenfeld, Eva. (Columbia U., New York.) Social stratification in a "classless" society. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 766-774.—Collective settlements in Israel developed on the cultural theme of the glorification of manual work and the functional practice of non-preferential distribution of material goods except on the basis of need. Despite these constraints, social stratification has emerged which attributes high status to managerial and long-seniority groups. Consideration of the factors relating to the emergence of stratification, of the disparate attitudes in the different strata, coupled with their effects upon the process of institutional change, provide insight into certain questions concerning the theory of stratification.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1139. Roth, Julius, & Peck, Robert F. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Social class and social mobility factors related to marital adjustment. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 478-487.—Using data published by Burgess and Cottrell, the authors analyzed the marital adjustment ratings of couples according to their social class positions and class mobility. Spouses who are at the same class level at the time of marriage have higher adjustment scores than spouses who enter into cross-class marriages. Downward mobile spouses have lower adjustment ratings than upward mobile or non-mobile spouses. Differences between class positions of spouses' parents are not related to marital adjustment scores.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1140. Smith, Marshall Parsons. Religious training and performance on certain intellectual tasks. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1104-1106.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 89 p., \$1.11, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2861.

1141. Stevenson, George S. Citizen-community. In Hughes, M. M., *The people in your life*, (See 27: 1158), 249-278.—To be a good citizen, one must first "succeed in one's relationship with the people close about one, in one's family and neighborhood." Techniques, such as verbal exhortation or pageants, have little value in helping one become a true citizen. But if one selected some special interest such as mental health, and followed it through its ramifications, the thread "would lead him to practically all of the [community] agencies and would at the same time relate them to each other and to him as a citizen." Mental illness is a major community problem but every community, with the help of the Mental Hygiene Society, can do much to solve it.—C. R. Adams.

1142. Stroudbeck, Fred L. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Husband-wife interaction over revealed differences. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 468-473.—A field investigation of couples drawn from three cultural groups varying with respect to

the culturally prescribed power relations between husbands and wives—Mormon, East Texas farmers, and Navahos—demonstrates that the proportion of husband-wife differences in judgment which are reconciled in favor of the wife is related to her role. Recordings of interaction during the reconciliation process substantiates a finding from pilot studies that reconciliation of differences in favor of one spouse is related to the amount of time that spouse talks.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1143. Sundal, A. Philip, & McCormick, Thomas C. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Age at marriage and mate selection: Madison, Wisconsin, 1937-1943. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 37-48.—The effects of wartime conditions on marriage rates by age and occupation and on the similarities of age, occupation, education, and residential areas of the marriage partners is computed from vital statistics and news reports for all residents of Madison, Wisconsin. Tabulations are presented for 1937-1938, 1940-1941 and 1943.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1144. Taeuber, Irene B. (Princeton U., Princeton, N. J.) Family, migration, and industrialization in Japan. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 149-157.—Statistical records from Japan over the past 30 years provided the basis for a case study of the relationships between social institutions, population movements, and economic transformations on the one hand and the transition from an "integrated localism" division of labor to a "mature industrialism" division of labor.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1145. Thomas, John L. (St. Louis U., St. Louis, Mo.) The factor of religion in the selection of marriage mates. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 487-491.—The author challenges the conclusion drawn from studies of cross-religion marriages in New Haven, Conn., concerning the severity of religious endogamy. He presents data to show that the Catholic mixed marriage rate of New Haven, as reported in the earlier studies, is considerably below the rate for Connecticut and for the United States as a whole. Three factors are shown to be associated with marriage between Catholics and non-Catholics—the relative proportion of Catholics in the total population, the presence of ethnic sub-groups, and the socio-economic class of the Catholic population. The author predicts that Catholic mixed marriages will "go on increasing gradually but constantly for some time to come."—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1146. Winch, Robert F. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Further data and observations on the oedipus hypothesis: the consequence of an inadequate hypothesis. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 784-795.—The oedipus complex proved unable to account for the author's earlier findings regarding the relationship between the progress of females in courtship and their attachment to their fathers. Further hypotheses are adduced which introduce cultural expectations concerning the nature of parent-child relationships of the American middle class, and re-analysis of the original data support these hypotheses. The author concludes that the

key cultural factor operating differentially on the two sexes—preference of both parents for the male offspring—must be added to the Oedipus hypothesis in order to account for empirical findings.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

(See also abstract 749)

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

1147. Blewett, Thomas Theodore. An experiment in the measurement of listening at the college level. In *Abstr. of dissertations . . . U. of Missouri, 1946-1950*. U. Missouri Bull., 1952, 53(5), 16-18.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation.

1148. Broadbent, D. E. (Applied Psych. Res. Unit, Cambridge, England.) Failures of attention in selective listening. *Med. Res. Council, A.P.U. Rep.* 168/51, 1952. 7 p.—This paper reports several experiments in which listeners were required to gain information from 2 speech sources. The primary experimental variables were the temporal arrangement of the speech sources with respect to each other and the constancy (one voice or a large number of voices) of the speech sources. Among the empirical generalizations are: "It is far easier to answer two messages which occupy different portions of time than to answer two which occupy scattered portions of the same period." "Irrelevant speech produces a definite effect when it occurs between the sections of a relevant message."—I. Pollack.

1149. Broadbent, D. E. Listening to one of two synchronous messages. Medical Research Council, Applied Psychology Research Unit, Cambridge, England. APU.157/51. October 1951. 7 p.—"This study deals with the situation in which two messages, in different voices arrive simultaneously from the same direction. Only one of the two messages is to be answered. When the only clue to the message was the usual auditory call sign . . . Ss were able to answer less than 50% of the messages. . . . When, however, a further unambiguous one indicated the voice to be answered, Ss were rapidly able to attain an efficiency of about 70% (and were perhaps not at their limit through practice). The effect of the unambiguous indication of the correct voice varies with the time at which it is presented."—N. R. Bartlett.

1150. Gottesman, Lillian. A comparative analysis of frequency of usage on concrete versus abstract concepts in English and German. In *Abstracts of dissertations . . . Clark U.* Clark U. Bull., 1951, 23(203), 141-142.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1151. Pieris, Ralph. Speech and society: a sociological approach to language. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 499-505.—Drawing upon ethnological materials for illustration, the essay describes the relation between "speechways" and social solidarity, social differentiation and structure, social change, and personality.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1152. Riley, Matilda White, & Flowerman, Samuel H. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) Group relations as a variable in communications research.

Amer. sociol. Rev., 1951, 16, 174-180.—Preliminary findings from a research study of mass media audiences suggest the importance of taking into account the individuals' group relationships rather than considering them simply as discrete individuals as is commonly the case. Adolescents and pre-adolescents who are peer-oriented tend to differ from those who are relatively isolated from their peers with respect to their selection of mass media products and to the interpretation they place on the products. The authors discuss the youth culture of the peer-oriented children and propose a typology of adaptation of the peer-isolated children on the basis of their investigations. Research problems emerging from the authors' proposition are outlined schematically.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1153. Schramm, Wilbur, (U. Illinois, Urbana.) & Riley, John W., Jr. Communication in the sovietized state, as demonstrated in Korea. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 757-766.—Members of an Air Force research mission interviewed extensively Korean officials, civilians, and war prisoners for information concerning the propaganda activities of the Communist Party in North Korea and in South Korea during its 90-day occupation. Their report describes such matters as the monopoly of and use of the several mass media, propaganda in the schools, the highly organized methods of face-to-face agitation through meetings, and the surveillance system. In evaluation of effect, the authors report that the process of dinning the Communist line into Korean ears by concentration on and repetition of a simple message while shutting out 90% of competing messages was undoubtedly effective. But the communication system "worked much better from the government to the people than vice versa."—W. W. Charters, Jr.

(See also abstract 1542)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

1154. Barry, John Reagan. An investigation of the relationships between adjustment level and characteristics of verbal reactions toward self and world. In *Ohio State U., Abstracts of doctoral dissertations 1949-50*, Columbus, O., 1951, No. 61, 21-28.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

1155. Benjamins, James. Changes in performance in relation to influences upon self-conceptualization. In *Ohio State U., Abstracts of doctoral dissertations 1949-50*, Columbus, O., 1951, No. 61, 41-47.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

1156. Eaton, Joseph W. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) The assessment of mental health. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 81-90.—The difficulty of defining mental health and obstacles standing in its way are first discussed, after which five criteria of mental health are evaluated. A multi-dimensional approach to the problem is suggested.—N. H. Pronko.

1157. Fromm, Eric. (Bennington Coll., Bennington, Vt.) Man-woman. In Hughes, M. M., *The*

people in your life (see 27: 1158), 3-27.—The author holds that defects in relationships between men and women are largely psychological in nature, rather than biological, and are related to the male's domination of the female. Every person is afraid of loneliness. In the quest for self-esteem and social approval, the main question should be "Can I love?" and "Am I loved?" What really counts is the tenderness of a mother for her child because it is through this tenderness that love, respect, and knowledge develop. The goal of every person should be "to live fully and spontaneously as a human being."—C. R. Adams.

1158. Hughes, Margaret M., (Ed.) *The people in your life: psychiatry and personal relations by ten leading authorities*. New York: Knopf, 1951. viii, 278 p. \$3.50.—In her foreword, Isabel Leighton, co-chairman of the National Association for Mental Health, describes how Town Hall of New York developed a program of "enlisting lay interest in psychiatry," through three series of lectures. The theme of the third series dealt with ten vital personal relationships "that at some time in every life are its warp and woof." These relationships, each discussed by a separate authority, comprise the ten chapters of the book.—C. R. Adams.

1159. Mertens, Marjorie S. The effects of mental hygiene films on self-regarding attitudes. *USN Spec. Dev. Cent., Tech. Rep.* SDC 269-7-22, 1951. 12 p.—Personality scales for experimental college subjects showed improved self-regarding attitudes after viewing 5 mental hygiene films. Selected films should treat problems resembling those of the subjects, and situations should be familiar. Advantages of the method are group treatment and impersonal atmosphere.—R. Tyson.

1160. National Conference of Social Work. Selected papers in casework presented at the 78th annual meeting May 13-18, 1951, Atlantic City, N. J. Columbus, O.: Natl. Conf. Soc. Work, 1951. 116 p. \$1.75.—21 papers on various aspects of casework are presented, chosen from approximately 100 which were considered by the committee in charge. Particularly sought were papers which were specific and concrete and contained new and significant data. The papers chosen are thought by the committee to be of significant value both to administrators and practitioners, as well as useful to agencies for in-service training programs and to students.—L. B. Costin.

1161. Perkins, Worcester. (Church of the Holy Communion, New York.) What contribution should the clergyman make to marriage counseling? *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1952, 14, 124-126.—A clergyman, declares the author, must recognize psychiatric and neurotic symptoms, even though he is not a physician, in order to help prepare for marriage the people he is to marry. He recommends, first of all a complete physical examination; he discusses the pros and cons of mixed marriages, and possibility of their success; he explains the problems of pregnancy and the religious implications. Sex

knowledge may be one form of preventive therapy.
—M. M. Gillet.

1162. Stokes, Walter R. The concept of emotional maturity as related to marriage counseling. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1952, 14, 127-131.—Deep-rooted but unsuspected "compulsive immaturity" which comes from the failure of the individual to adjust to "his instinctual motives" is far more prevalent than we think. The latest research shows "the most functional illnesses and personality disorders derive from morbid stresses of life adjustment," therefore counselors need to "devote themselves to an objective study of the human organism and what it requires to reach full, healthy maturity in all its functions. . . . Today there is no separation of mind and body: only the organism and its reactions of adaptation."—M. M. Gillet.

1163. White, Virginia Kann. Measuring social need. Cleveland, O.: Press of Western Reserve University, 1951. 72 p.—Employing a technique of standard scores, the author shows how an index of need for health and welfare services can be developed. Data are based on census tract areas in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. The author concludes that such an index "can be of considerable use in evaluating the distribution of present services and in planning for the provision of the kinds and extent of services which would most adequately meet future needs."—F. Costin.

1164. Zangwell, O. L., Crown, Sidney; Davis, D. Russell, & Hall, K. R. L. Experimental method in clinical psychology. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 25, 1952, 16-30.—A variety of studies are reviewed by the members of the symposium to illustrate procedures which show promise or are of limited value to the "experimental clinical psychologist." Some experimental procedures directed at establishing general psychological laws and others concerned with individual differences are reviewed in the spirit of constructive criticism.—C. L. Winder.

(See also abstract 1549)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

1165. Beamer, George Charles. The factor of interest in the counseling of adults. In *Abstr. of dissertations . . . U. of Missouri, 1946-1950*. *U. Missouri Bull.*, 1952, 53(5), 14-16.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

1166. Carnes, Earl Fred. Counselor flexibility: its extent, and its relationship to other factors in the interview. In *Ohio State U., Abstracts of doctoral dissertations 1949-50*, Columbus, O., 1951, No. 61, 67-72.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

1167. Dechaume, J., & Nouel, J. M. (*U. Lyons, France*.) Une expérience de service social de neuropsychiatrie et d'hygiène mentale dans la région Rhone-Alpes. (Experience of a neuro-psychiatric and mental hygiene social service in the Rhone-Alps region.) *Arch. Méd. social.*, 1951, 7, 105-121.—The organization of a medico-social service of neuropsychiatry and mental hygiene in the Rhone-Alps

region is described as to: (1) the basic elements of this social service; (2) training of specialized social workers; (3) coordination and unity in the work.—F. C. Sumner.

1168. Harper, Robert A. (*Merrill-Palmer Sch., Detroit, Mich.*) A premarital case: with two years' marital follow-up. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1952, 14, 133-140.—The summary of a long and involved counseling case; a description of each partner's background and personality, and their relationship as an engaged couple and after marriage. Separate interviews with each and then with both together. Discussion about the case, and its presentation, follow.—M. M. Gillet.

1169. Heiss, Robert. (*U. Friburg/Br., Germany*.) Die diagnostischen Verfahren in der Psychologie. Das Graphologische Verfahren. (Diagnostic methods in psychology. The graphological methods.) *Psychol. Rdsch.* 1950, No. 1, 266-275. While the earlier graphology proceeded from the so called "signes fixes" and from detailed characteristics in the handwriting upon which rested a total evaluation of the personality of the writer the present approach clearly points in the opposite direction. The new approach is most clearly typified by L. Klages, who investigates first of all the overall character of the handwriting on the basis of which the detailed features can then be interpreted.—P. L. Krieger.

1170. Herzog, Elizabeth G. (*Jewish Family Service, New York*.) What social casework wants of social science research. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 68-73.—Responses of family and children's agencies to a mailed inquiry asking for a statement of the problems connected with casework they consider most urgent are discussed under five headings—general problems relating to casework process, specific practices in specific situations, evaluation of casework results, effects of background factors, and size of agency and nature of community in relation to casework practice.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1171. Hiltner, Seward. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) The counselor in counseling: case notes in pastoral counseling. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1952, 188 p. \$2.50.—It is not enough to understand the people who are to be counseled. The counselor will also need to understand himself, and be aware of the part played by his own attitudes in blocking or advancing the work of counseling. Interviews conducted by pastoral counselors are analyzed to indicate the way personal attitudes such as knowledge, concentration, hostility, convictions, and empathy affect the counseling process.—P. E. Johnson.

1172. Katz, Rosa. Ein Beitrag zur Persönlichkeits- und Milieudiagnose des Kindes. (A contribution to the personality and environment diagnosis of children.) In *Ekman, et al., Essays in psychology . . . David Katz*, (see 27: 746), 161-179.—Evidence is presented for the value of studying the configurations of drawings in messages of children for a diagnosis of their personalities and environment.—A. K. Solars.

1173. Scherz, Frances H. (*Jewish Family and Community Service, Chicago, Ill.*) Intake: concept and process. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1952, 33, 233-240.—The purpose of this paper is "to present a consideration of how both concepts and processes of intake affect direct service to the individual and his family." The discussion is divided into two parts: (1) a basic philosophy of intake for social agencies; and (2) technical and methodological aspects of intake.—L. B. Costin.

1174. Wartenberg, Robert. Some useful neurological tests. *J. Amer. med. Assn.*, 1951, 147, 1645-48.—A description of 14 simple clinical tests, easy to perform and to interpret, and requiring little time, are given for use in everyday neurological examination in the physician's office. The author believes them to be highly valuable.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. Nat. Soc. Crippled Child.*)

(See also abstracts 932, 1255, 1534)

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

1175. Andregg, Neal B. A critical study of graphic rating scales. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 874-875.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, 1951, Michigan State College. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 152 p., \$1.90, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2702.

1176. David, Henry Philip. Relationship of Szondi picture preferences to personality. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1091-1092.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 75 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2805.

1177. Desai, Mahesh. The test-retest reliability of the Progressive Matrices Test. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 25, 48-53.—"300 psychiatric cases . . . were tested twice with Raven's Progressive Matrices Test at an interval of 4 weeks and the test-retest reliability was calculated. The product-moment coefficient of correlation between the two sets of scores was found to be 0.737 ± 0.27 S.E. A significant rise in the mean score was observed. The implications of the changes observed are discussed."—C. L. Winder.

1178. Ehlers, G. Erhellung der Persönlichkeit durch die Arbeitsprobe. (The role of trade tests in understanding personality.) In Ehlers, G. & Valentin, Th. *Eignung für Schule und Beruf*, (see 27: 1242), 37-40.—The bearing of trade tests on personality assessment is briefly outlined.—R. Tyson.

1179. Gouws, D. J. n' Aantekening oor die Suid-afrikaanse Groepsverstandstoets. (A note on the South African Group Intelligence Test.) *Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res.*, Johannesburg, 1951, 3(3), 45-50.—Test-retest reliability, validity using scholastic achievement as the criterion, and intercorrelations with a mental alertness test (AG), an arithmetic achievement test (A/8), and the Progressive Matrices test (M) of the South African group intelligence test. (English Summary).—T. R. Lindbom.

1180. Helwig, Paul. (*Universitätsanstalten, Heidelberg*). Die Triebtheorie und das Testverfahren von L. Szondi. (Doctrine of drives and test procedures by L. Szondi.) *Psyche*, 1951, 5, 50-69.—Szondi observed that not only close relatives, but also partners in marriage, sometimes showed the same emotional disturbances. He also realized that there were similarities between relatives and husband and wife in regard to choice of a career, selection of friends, or even forms of suicide. Szondi raised the question if mutual attraction of individuals with no common hereditary origin might have some biological foundation. He worked out a "Triebtheorie" upon which his test is based. The author gives a critical evaluation of Szondi's "Triebtheorie" and test procedures.—E. Barschak.

1181. Hunkin, V. Validation of the Goodenough Draw-a-Man Test for African children. *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1950, 1(1), 52-63.—The Goodenough Draw-a-man test was administered to 2,300 African school children aged from 6-13 years with the purpose of preparing new norms for the use of African primary schools. A brief analysis of qualitative differences between White and non-White performance is given. The methods of sampling, scoring, and testing are described along with the drawings obtained. New age norms for Bantu school children are suggested.—N. De Palma.

1182. Pechey, B. M. The play interview as a means of diagnosis in the treatment of maladjusted children. *J. soc. Res., Pretoria*, 1950, 1(1), 43-51.—This article aims at exploring the validity and the most economical use of the play interview in the diagnostic examination of maladjusted children. "Recommendations are made with regard to the most effective and economical use of the specially designed spontaneous play interview in a diagnostic examination."—N. De Palma.

1183. Peek, Roland M., & Quast, Wentworth. A scoring system for the Bender-Gestalt Test. [Minneapolis, Minn.]: Authors, 1951. ii, 72 p.—An objective scoring system employing standardized terminology is offered to serve clinicians and researchers. Administration, definitions, categories of drawings, and scoring criteria are presented in a detailed manual. A sample scoring card is included.—R. Tyson.

1184. Penny, Ronald. (*U. Melbourne, Australia*). The Vigotsky Block Test; a form of administration. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 3, 65-83.—44 "normals" in 3 age groups ranging from 15-85 years and 7 "organics" were tested with the Shipley-Institute Scale and the Vigotsky Test. A revised procedure for administering the Vigotsky is described. No significant relationship appeared between intelligence and Vigotsky Test performance. Upper age levels are likely to score fewer correct moves on the Vigotsky, require a higher number of cues, and use "uncommon" rather than "common" systems. There is little difference between Vigotsky scores of the "aged" and "organic" groups.—C. F. Scofield.

1185. Pichot, M. Les applications des tests mentaux en psycho-pathologie. (The applications of mental tests in psychopathology.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3(9, 11, 12, 13, 14-15), 44-46; 45-48; 14-18; 18-19; 14-15.—This series of lectures is best described by its chapter headings: introduction; mental deterioration; the examination of the mental deficient; application of the tests to schizophrenia; aphasia; epilepsy; the mental tests in psycho-surgery; application of the tests with different therapeutical methods; results from the application of tests in organic psychoses and the ablation of cerebral tissue; practical aims of the use of tests in psychiatry. These notes of a student have not been revised by the author.—D. Bélanger.

1186. Reich, Heinrich. Tuanima-Psychotest. (2nd ed.) Munich: Heinrich Reich, 1951. 18 DM.—The author has worked out a Gestalt test consisting of 36 cards with non-objective color compositions from which adolescents as well as adults are asked to participate in a game of choosing colors. In this unobtrusive manner they are required to choose 3 to 6 pleasing and displeasing compositions. The examiner establishes the symbol-content with the aid of an accompanying table. The total test is significant in each case from a heuristic point of view.—P. L. Krieger.

1187. Srivastava, Sitawar Saran. Curative use of T.A.T. pictures in a case of mental disorder. *Samiksa*, 1951, 5, 189-195.—English translations of responses to TAT cards are presented in the case history of a woman, age 54, with extreme obsessive-compulsive symptoms who complained of numerous unpleasant dreams. The responses to the cards are reported to have had a marked curative value with improvement persisting over a three year period.—J. W. Boules, Jr.

1188. Valentiner, Th. Das Erfassen der jugendlichen Persönlichkeit in der Handschrift. (Comprehension of adolescent personality by means of handwriting.) In Ehlers, G. & Valentiner, Th. *Eignung für Schule und Beruf*, (see 27: 1242), 40-48.—The place of graphology in guidance research and practice is presented, stressing the influence of Klages.—R. Tyson.

1189. von Staabs, Gerdhild. Der Sceno-test. (The Sceno-test.) Stuttgart: S. Hirzel, 1951. 147 p. (2nd ed.) DM 13.—The test material consists of flexible dolls, 7 to 15 centimeters in height by means of which the youngster can represent all individuals of his environment (grand parents, parents, persons of authority, younger or older siblings) and towards whom he can abreact his feelings. Besides, through the use of diverse objects with or without symbol content (dwarfs, precious stones, crocodiles, trees and parks) any desired setting can be provided for the play activity. Suggestions for the differential diagnostic and depth-psychological evaluation, reference is made to Freud, Adler, and Jung, but above all to the "neo-psycho-analysis" of Schultz-Hencke.—P. L. Krieger.

1190. Wilde, Kurt. (U. Göttingen, Germany.) Die Wunschprobe. (The wish-test.) *Psychol. Rdsch.* 1950, No. 1, 213-224.—An examination of character dynamics through the presentation of 66 cards on each of which one word is printed and described. The words are for example evening dress, abyss, car, tree, and mountain. The subject must order the cards into four categories which connote (1) positive words, (implying what the examinee wants to be or own), (2) negative words, (3) ambivalent objects, and (4) indifferent objects. The trick of this method is that the examinee does not need to involve his person directly, but can characterize external objects and therefore can bear himself more freely. Furthermore a special oral explanation of the reasons of this choice is not required of the subject. Detailed proceedings are included.—P. L. Krieger.

1191. Zulliger, Hans. (U. Bern, Switzerland.) Der statische der dynamische und der tiefenpsychologische Befund bei der Interpretation des Formdeutversuches. (Static, dynamic, and depth-psychological findings in Rorschach analysis.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 293-311.—A static comprehension is possible for any student conducting a Rorschach interpretive test. Only after that can a dynamic interpretation leading to a rounded out picture be built up. The dynamic interpretation, however, requires considerably more insight. Depth psychological interpretation is the ultimate step. However it must not immediately be suspected that behind every original answer there lurks something hidden in the background. Erroneous interpretations should be minimized by searching for other equivalent indices.—P. L. Krieger.

(See also abstracts 802, 988, 1548, 1554, 1559, 1562, 1565, 1566)

TREATMENT METHODS

1192. Beigler, Jerome S. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Therapeutic ambition—handicap for counselors. *J. Rehabil.*, 1952, 18(3), 9-11; 15.—A discussion and case presentation of several instances in which "problems of rehabilitation were complicated by the well-intentioned but misapplied efforts of counselors and others," motivated by what Beigler calls, "therapeutic ambition," the desire to do more for the patient than is really in the patient's best interest at the time." When the counselors felt need to do something for his patients "complicates their lives and delay or make impossible a real rehabilitation" it is the source of a handicap in the rehabilitator and requires prompt care and correction.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1193. Berna, Jacques. Zur Technik der Kinderanalyse. (On the technique of child analysis.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 600-622.—A cautious and constructive critique of the theories of Anna Freud.—P. L. Krieger.

1194. Bychowski, Gustav, & Despert, J. Louise, (Eds.) Specialized techniques in psychotherapy. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1952. vii, 371 p.

\$5.00.—This book is a collection of essays by a number of psychiatrists and psychologists. It describes a variety of recent modifications in psychotherapy and psychodiagnostics. All articles are written within a psychoanalytic frame of reference. The book consists of 17 articles by the following authors: Hoch, P. H. and Polatin, P., Narcosynthesis; Lindner, R. M., Hypnoanalysis; Eisenbud, J., Telepathy hypothesis in psychotherapy; Stern, M. M. Free painting as an auxiliary technique in psychoanalysis; Spontitz, H., Group therapy; Mittelman, B., Simultaneous treatment of parent and child; Rank, B., Treatment of young children with atypical development by psychoanalytic technique; Despert, J. L., Treatment of child schizophrenia; Fromm-Reichmann, F., Psychoanalytic therapy with schizophrenics; Bychowski, G., Therapy with crippled and disabled; Glauber, P., Therapy with stutterers; Fox, R., Psychotherapeutics of alcoholism. Abrahamson, D., Treatment of sex offenders; Sperling, M., Psychotherapeutic techniques in psychosomatic medicine; Eisenstein, V. W., Therapy of borderline states; Bellak, L., Emergency psychotherapy of depression; Piotrowski, L., and Schreiber, M., Personality changes during and after intensive psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy as measured by the Rorschach test.—J. A. Stern.

1195. Coghill, Anne. *Diversional and educational activities in a mental hospital; an experiment, 1948-1950.* *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1951, 10, 96-102.—The first two years of a rather comprehensive activity program in a British hospital (Claybury) are described. Activities included were dressmaking, drama, lectures, films, music appreciation, ballroom dancing, shorthand-typing, discussion groups, social clubs, painting, puppetry, singing, and bookkeeping. Surprisingly successful was the shorthand-typing, which the author feels deserves a wider try-out. The most useful of the activities was probably the art therapy, which, in addition to its release and diversional value, was diagnostically and therapeutically very useful.—G. E. Copple.

1196. Dax, E. Cunningham. (Netherne Hospital, Coulsdon, England.) *Effets thérapeutiques des lobotomies; l'opération de la leucotomie et l'activité créatrice en peinture.* (Therapeutic effects of lobotomies; the leucotomy operation and creative activity in painting.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 1, 310-318.—Some cases of patients are presented who before lobotomy had learned painting but who after lobotomy executed artistic works very slowly, committed technical, perspective and coloring errors as well as deformation, proving inhibition or deterioration, although the faculties of execution and imitation are not considerably modified. Also the author reports lobotomized women as having shown modifications in creativity with respect to their needle work and he thinks those better endowed intellectually are more sensitive to the lobotomy. English summary.—P. C. Sumner.

1197. Delay, J. *Aspect théorique et pratique de la psychochirurgie.* (Theoretical and practical

aspect of psychosurgery.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3, (8, 9), 45-46; 42-44.—After a brief description of various types of psycho-surgical operations, the author discusses the application of this technique to functional disorders: obsession, melancholia, characterial disturbances, and schizophrenia. Different lesions of the nervous system and the surgical methods used for their treatment are discussed.—D. Bélanger.

1198. Deutschberger, Paul. (Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich.) *Sociometry and social work.* *Sociometry*, 1950, 13(1), 8-21.—It is maintained that the development of sociodrama and psychodrama with sociometry was based upon the principle that an individual can direct his own adaptive behavior in an intelligent and socially acceptable way through a clarification of his roles within a fairly well defined interpersonal area. This, it is held, is deeply similar to what the social worker attempts to help his client accomplish. The client sees himself as the actor, views the range of possible actions, and anticipates the consequences of these actions within the social framework. On the other hand, the social worker helps the client clarify his role, achieve consistency within it, and clear it of conflicting tendencies which could paralyze action.—R. Boguslaw.

1199. Dubo, Sara. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) *Opportunities for group therapy in a pediatric service.* *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 235-242.—Because of the structure and population of a pediatric service, the techniques of group therapy should find many and varied applications there. The hospital ward itself provides a social experience and a group formation. Group therapy was found helpful in childhood pulmonary tuberculosis, and should prove effective in other chronic illnesses such as rheumatic heart disease and diabetes, and in allergic states.—N. M. Locke.

1200. Fenichel, Otto. *Problèmes de technique psychanalytique.* (Problems in psychoanalytic technique.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 506-526.—Following the previous discussion of analytic principles and present application (see 26: 6320), the historical evolution of these principles is presented with critical discussion. Despite the richness of the analytic literature, technique and its underlying theory have received little attention.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1201. Flescher, Joachim. *Observations on S. R. Slavson's film "Activity group therapy."* *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 278-280.—The film shows a specific advantage of the group situation over individual treatment: the mechanism of mutual induction, both as regards projection of the superego upon the leader, and the release of instinctual energies. In the group situation, catharsis is easier to obtain because reciprocal induction stimulates the repressed id impulses, helping them to overcome the defenses of the ego.—N. M. Locke.

1202. Foulkes, S. H. *Concerning leadership in group-analytic psychotherapy.* *Int. J. Group Psy-*

chother., 1951, 1, 319-329.—The analytic group throws light on the processes of group formation by emphasizing the disturbances of these processes, and on the function of the leader by default. There are many levels in the analytic group, two being discussed here: the manifest level of adult contemporary reality, and the latent level of unconscious processes and mechanisms. At the manifest level, analytic and integrative processes in their interplay bring about a maturation on the part of the group. The therapist acts through the group—as a catalyst and observer he makes the group stronger. At the latent level, the group is being weaned from the infantile need for authoritative guidance. The two levels have a dynamic reciprocal relationship toward each other: dependence upon authority being replaced by reliance on the strength of the group itself.—N. M. Locke.

1203. Frank, Jerome D., & Ascher, Eduard. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) **Corrective emotional experiences in group therapy.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 126-131.—“The parts played by stimulation, support, and reality testing in the corrective emotional experience that constitutes the essence of psychotherapy are discussed and illustrated by 2 examples from group psychotherapy, which could not have occurred in individual treatment.”—N. H. Pronko.

1204. Gordon, Thomas; Grummon, Donald L., Rogers, Carl R., & Seeman, Julius. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Studies in client-centered psychotherapy I: developing a program of research in psychotherapy.** *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1951, 3(1-2), 3-28.—This first report of a large scale and long range program of research in psychotherapy and personality describes something of the development of the program and the planning which preceded the specific research enterprises. The authors view therapy “not only as an applied clinical technique for helping the individual, but also as a most valuable window opening upon the dynamic processes of personality organization and change.” Some of the proposed studies “in the process of therapy” and “in the correlates or outcomes” of therapy are discussed as well as the criterion problem. A summary of research areas in client-centered therapy is also included.—H. Feifel.

1205. Grummon, Donald L. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Studies in client-centered psychotherapy II: design, procedures, and subjects for block I.** *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1951, 3(1-2), 29-46.—“This paper describes the design, the procedures, and the subjects employed in a number of coordinated researches investigating the process and outcomes of client-centered psychotherapy.” The general plan of the study is “to make psychological and behavioral measures before, during, and following the therapy (including long term follow-up) and to record all the interviews which serve as the basic data for studies examining the process of client-centered psychotherapy.” The various tests used, the selection of the experimental and control groups, as well

as of research counselors are covered. The testing situation and the chronology of the data gathering procedures are also described.—H. Feifel.

1206. Hallowitz, Emanuel. (Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.) **Activity group psychotherapy as preparation for individual treatment.** *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 337-347.—Following a compact statement of activity group psychotherapy, a case history is given of a boy who became accessible to individual therapy as a result of prior activity group psychotherapy. This occurred because group psychotherapy relieved some of the pressure of instinctual drives, created a more positive self image, developed a more friendly perception of adults, and lessened a defensive need for isolation.—N. M. Locke.

1207. Hill, Denis. (King's College Hospital, London, Eng.) **The affective disorders and the use of electro-convulsion therapy.** *Practitioner*, 1951, 167, 147-153.—The evolution of electroconvulsive therapy from Meduna in 1934 to the present is sketched. Electroconvulsive therapy is indicated in depressive state, involuntional melancholia, and in the recurrent depressive episodes of the manic-depressive psychosis. Contra-indications are discussed and the need for a rationale of electroconvulsive therapy is stressed.—F. C. Sumner.

1208. Koren, Louis; Goertzel, Victor, & Evans, Mona. **The psychodynamics of failure in therapy.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 37-41.—This study of 54 failures in psychotherapy considers the following points: motivation, dynamics, and transference and counter-transference problems.—F. W. Snyder.

1209. Kraemer, W. P. **Group psychotherapy at the Davidson Clinic, Edinburgh, Scotland.** *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 281-284.—No systematic group therapy for children is practised at the Clinic, mainly for circumstantial reasons. Adult groups include one of patients with a common symptom of agoraphobia or claustrophobia, and analytic group, a didactic group, a discussion group, and an orientation group. All members of the staff have at various times formed themselves into analytical groups for purposes of self analysis.—N. M. Locke.

1210. Kubie, Lawrence S. **The problem of insight.** *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 20, 244.—Abstract.

1211. Lebovici, Serge. **Die Gegenübertragung in der Kinderanalyse.** (Opposite transference in child analysis.) *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1952, 5, 680-688.—“Gegenuebertragung” (opposite transfer) means the totality of the psychoanalyst's suppressed and nonanalysed elements. There are dangers in certain forms of opposite transfer in child analysis because sometimes the child analyst himself is emotionally dissatisfied and lacks objectivity.—E. Barschak.

1212. Mead, Margaret. (American Museum of Natural History, New York.) **Group psychotherapy in the light of social anthropology.** *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 193-199.—Anthropological

material can be used to check on theory. The characteristic structure of a given culture or society affects the therapeutic situation. Group therapeutic procedures should be adapted to the various social classes, and different occupational or ethnic groups. Examples of such groups are given.—N. M. Locke.

1213. Mendez, Mario; Guerra, Luis A., & Roedenbeck, Susi D. Estimulación eléctrica de los receptores sensitivos y sensoriales en terapéutica psiquiátrica. (Electrical stimulation of the sensitive and sensory receptors as a psychiatric therapeutic.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat., Lima*, 1951, 14, 479-496.—The principal biologic, physical, and pharmacologic methods employed in the therapy of mental patients are briefly reviewed. This review prefaces a description of the author's therapeutic method which consists of electrical stimulation of sensory receptors (cutaneous, nasal, lingual, etc.) and which is illustrated with 9 schizophrenic patients.—F. C. Sumner.

1214. Moore, Matthew T. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Transorbital leukotomy. *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 1, 269-300.—A brief history of transorbital leukotomy, prefaces a more detailed description of the technique and an analysis of results obtained with it on 282 patients observed from 3 months to 3 years. The advantages of transorbital leukotomy are seen in its effectiveness, safety, availability, cost, psychological aspects and the opportunity to benefit the great number of chronically ill mental patients doomed to prolonged custodial care. 39 references. Portuguese summary.—F. C. Sumner.

1215. Neufeld, William. Relaxation methods in U. S. Navy Air Schools. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 132-137.—Tests of results secured by relaxation methods are reported from a number of schools. Such benefits as reduction of strains, sprains, fractures, days lost from injuries, improved rest in bed and marked diminution in dreaming are reported.—N. H. Pronko.

1216. Peck, Harris B. Group psychotherapy and mental health. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 301-310.—Patients in groups seem to have relationships which represent something in addition to the transference or sibling conflict: ties that represent the reality of the patients' present social relationships. Within the therapy group, some patients quickly establish and utilize these ties. Others distort or deny them, and a few may seek to establish such ties where none really exist. In order to regain mental health, patients must find a way of re-establishing realistic and sound social relationships. In widely differing types of groups a pattern of social action appeared which was directed at the very forces that made for pathological behavior. If in our therapy we can change not only people but institutions, we may begin to really make the mental health dream come true.—N. M. Locke.

1217. Peck, Robert E. Observations on group therapy in an Army general hospital. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 365-373.—A description of

experience in group therapy during the war. With such a method a large number of patients can be rehabilitated to a point where they can do useful service and avoid secondary gain. "This is a limited goal, but in the army it is all we can expect."—N. M. Locke.

1218. Polansky, Norman; Lippitt, Ronald. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) & Redl, Fritz. The use of near-sociometric data in research on group treatment processes. *Sociometry*, 1950, 13(1), 39-62.—A Near-Sociometric and Prestige Test situation found feasible with disturbed children is described. Preliminary results indicate that certain prestige factors are better indices of group influence status than the near-sociometric liking choice as converted into a popularity score. On the other hand, sociometric techniques are seen as being feasible for obtaining a delineation of relatively enduring aspects of group structure from the member's eye view. The hope is expressed that a development of sufficient precision in this kind of measurement will eventually make unnecessary whole areas of observational data.—R. Boguslaw.

1219. Riedel, K. H. Amytal, Pentothal, und the hypnagogie Reverie. (Amytal pentothal and hypnagogic drowsiness.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 778-790.—Analysis under the influence of amytal and pentothal was tried particularly in the United States theaters of war during World War II. It is possible to shorten customary psychotherapeutic analysis by the use of these drugs at least as far as it concerns the control of the symptoms. The value it has for depth psychology and character analysis still requires further examination.—P. L. Krieger.

1220. Rogers, Carl R. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Studies in client-centered psychotherapy III: the case of Mrs. Oak—a research analysis. *Psychol. Serv. Center J.*, 1951, 3(1-2), 47-165.—This paper is based on the data derived from the intensive research study of one client, Mrs. Oak, before, during, and after 48 interviews with a client-centered therapist. The findings for this one client have been reported for each of six research projects: (1) degree of overall personality change exhibited in four TATs; (2) the perceived self and self-ideal, as obtained through Q sorts; (3) the relationships between the TAT diagnosis and the self-picture, utilizing Q technique; (4) the objective Q sort data regarding the therapist-client relationship; (5) degree of change in the maturity of the client's behavior, using the Willoughby E-M Scale as the instrument; (6) the degree of change in attitudes toward others, particularly the acceptance of others, using the Self-Other Scale. H. Feifel.

1221. Rumke, H. C. Group psychotherapy in Utrecht, Holland. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 374-376.—Activity group psychotherapy is practised at the Child Guidance Clinic. Differences in social classes in Utrecht are pronounced, and is an important factor in forming groups. At the University Clinic there is an adult women's group, but there are no groups in private practise. There is no

organized training for group therapy, but supervision can be given. A bibliography of some of the literature is given.—N. M. Locke.

1222. St. Clair, Harvey R. (*V. A. Hosp., Perry Point, Md.*) **Psychiatric interview experiences with Negroes.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 113-119.—Observations upon various features of the psychiatric treatment of Negro patients is recorded and discussed. It is suggested that factors operative in the sociological and psychological realms of a minority group should receive greater consideration in the understanding and treatment of the Negro's symptomatology.—N. H. Pronko.

1223. Sivadon, ———. **Thérapeutique de groupe.** (Group therapy.) *Bull. Gr. Étude. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3, 78-79.—This is a student's notes of a conference. The author begins with a definition of group therapy and then discusses its theoretical foundation. A short history follows and then a description of the technique in use at Ville-Evard (a French hospital) is given. 6 references.—D. Bélanger.

1224. Slavson, S. R. (*Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.*) **The dynamics of analytic group psychotherapy.** *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 208-217.—Analytic group psychotherapy includes play, activity-interview, and interview techniques, with the first two applied to children between 4 and 10 years of age, and the third to adolescents and adults. The basic dynamics of transference, catharsis, insight, ego strengthening, reality testing, and sublimation are described and discussed. The modifications of these in groups and the several conditions and aspects of each are shown.—N. M. Locke.

1225. Stauffer, Marjorie. (*Community Service Society, New York.*) **Group psychotherapy in a family agency.** *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 348-355.—Psychotherapeutic work in the Harlem district of New York City presents difficulties associated with social and economic deprivation, weak home ties, uncommunicative clients and parents, and related problems. Little direct treatment on an individual basis is possible. Group therapy was chosen as a method of gaining confidence and progressing in therapy. A group of Negro girls was organized, all showing improvement over a period of two years. 4 illustrative cases are given.—N. M. Locke.

1226. Ström-Olsen, Rolf. (*Runwell Hospital, Essex, Eng.*) **Pharmacotherapy in psychiatry.** *Practitioner*, 1951, 167, 140-146.—The following pharmacological remedies in the treatment of abnormal mental states are discussed as to specific uses: (1) sedatives; (2) stimulants, depressants and relaxants (glutamic acid, amphetamine (benzedrine), myanesin, dibenamine and malononitrile); (3) vitamins and hormones; (4) antabuse; (5) anticonvulsants.—F. C. Sumner.

1227. Sullivan, Dorothea F. (Ed.) **Readings in group work.** New York: Association Press, 1952.

xvi, 438 p. \$4.50.—This is a collection of articles covering 26 topics dealing with the "group process" and the job of the "group worker." Most of the papers have appeared previously in various journals. The writers represent the related disciplines of social work, education, sociology, psychology, and psychiatry. A list of these contributors and their professional affiliation is included in the book. In addition to a bibliography, an appendix contains a detailed definition of group work and the functions of the group worker, an outline of the desired professional education for group workers, and a brief statement of some "basic principles of social group work."—F. Costin.

1228. Tredgold, R. F. (*Univ. College Hospital, London, Eng.*) **The general practitioner and the patient's relatives.** *Practitioner*, 1951, 167, 154-163.—The general practitioner comes in contact with mental illness in his patients and it becomes necessary for him to inform, educate, and win the cooperation of the patient's relatives if management of the case is to be successful. Measures to this end are discussed in connection with simple psychosomatic conditions, simple anxiety states, hysteria, obsessions, paranoid states. The task of the general practitioner in winning the cooperation of relatives will be the harder, the greater the antagonism that may exist between the patient and his relatives.—F. C. Sumner.

1229. Vergani, Ottavio. (*Psychiatric Institute, Milano-Affori, Italy.*) **La electronarcosis.** (Electronarcosis.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat., Lima*, 1951, 14, 349-378.—The history of electronarcosis as a therapeutic method is traced; the literature is reviewed as to definition of electronarcosis, its use, and technique; the clinical picture of the crisis of EN; modifications of EN and related methods; physiopathology of EN; pathological anatomy; curative results in psychiatric treatment; disadvantages and contraindications; psychological investigations. The author's results with electronarcosis in 138 females suffering from schizophrenias, dysthymic psychoses, and psychoneurotic syndromes are reported. These results coincide with those of the majority of authors, EN giving best results in depressive states. Finally the literature is reviewed as to the mechanism of action of EN.—F. C. Sumner.

1230. Vetter, August. (*U. Munich, Germany.*) **Hans von Hattingberg's Beitrag zur Psychologie.** (Hans von Hattingberg's contribution to psychology.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 851-857.—Hattingberg sees the main danger for the psychotherapist in theoretical dogmatism. When the analyst comes close to failure as a human being he starts to become "theoretical." Confronted with this, Hattingberg wants the other side considered from the start and constantly kept in mind in a completely bi-polar fashion. This technique of distance makes it possible to remain within the dialogic situation. To express it differently: the conscious "I" and the unconscious "it" are for the psychotherapist only

schematic partial aspects of the alone real "you" towards whom all help is directed.—P. L. Krieger.

1231. Wolff, Werner. La psicoterapia contemporánea. (Contemporary psychotherapy.) *Arch. mex. Neurol. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 1(2), 25-35.—Four groups of questions served as basis for the interviews with more than 40 psychiatrists of diverse schools. The responses obtained are given in condensed form and the general conclusion is drawn that there is a high degree of concord among the various schools of psychotherapy; that the impression of confusion which present day psychiatry produces stems from the fact that the opinions and goals of the different schools have not been studied in detail.—F. C. Sumner.

(See also abstracts 1187, 1378, 1417)

CHILD GUIDANCE

1232. Brandt, A. Seelische Umlenkung eines Schwererziehbaren. (Psychological guidance of a problem child.) In Ehlers, G. & Valentiner, Th. *Eignung für Schule und Beruf*, (see 27: 1242), 48-56.—The case history of the successful treatment of an unstable boy is outlined.—R. Tyson.

1233. Fau, R., & Memin, Ch. Pronostics des troubles du caractère: avenir des enfants sortis d'un centre de caractériels depuis 3 à 6 ans. (Prognoses of character disorders: the future of children 3 to 6 years after leaving a character-center.) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 156-160.—59 children with character problems who had entered a reeducation home at 7 to 12 years of age and who had remained from 3 months to 3 years were followed up from 3 to 6 years after leaving. Character reeducation proved successful in 55% of cases, 38% being entirely successful. The form of reeducation is described.—F. C. Sumner.

1234. McCool, Dick C. Cerebral dysrhythmia associated with childhood behavior disorders. *Miss. Doctor*, 1951, 29, 8-11.—A clinical report of 25 cases of behavior disorders in children on whom electroencephalographic studies have been made. Included are a discussion of electroencephalographic findings, treatment and results obtained. In a majority of the cases behavior disorders were accompanied by cerebral dysrhythmia. 4 case histories are given.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. Nat. Soc. Crippled Child.*)

1235. Pollak, Otto. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Relationships between social science and child guidance practice. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 61-67.—On the basis of his experience as a consulting sociologist in a child guidance institute, the author suggests that such sociological concepts as family orientation, social interaction, and culture conflict are valuable conceptual tools for guidance workers. Culture conflict is proposed as a concept sensitizing psychotherapists to the danger of imposing a treatment goal on a child which requires a greater adjustment for the child in his own environment than was required of him before treatment.

In working as a social scientist in an organization of practitioners, the consultant should be ready to learn before consultation, should be an interpreter of social science, and should be willing to cooperate rather than to dictate.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1236. Redl, Fritz (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.), & Wineman, David. Controls from within: techniques for the treatment of the aggressive child. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1952. 332 p. \$4.50.—A continuation of a consideration of children with reduced behavior ("ego") controls, begun in *Children who hate* (see 26: 4106) with emphasis on treatment. The account is based on the residential treatment in Pioneer House of 10 severely hyper-aggressive boys (5 for 1-3 months; 5 for 15-19 months) by a full-time and part-time professional staff of 10. Neither psychiatric interview methods nor the educator's resources apply to the "children who hate," hence the need for a new strategy of treatment with professional staff built into the treatment home.—L. J. Stone.

1237. Sandford, Beryl. Some psycho-therapeutic work in maternity and child welfare clinics. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 25, 2-15.—Cases are reviewed to illustrate the use of short term therapy where "it was noticeable that the parent's anxiety was first presented as an external one, namely, the child's, and it was only after interpretation that the parent realized it as her own. When this happened, the child lost the symptom, which would, therefore, appear to have been not his own anxiety, but the expression of his parent's." Discussions of the therapeutic and theoretical implications are attached.—C. L. Winder.

1238. Siegel, Max. The personality structure of children with reading disabilities as compared with children presenting other clinical problems. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1100-1101.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 217 p., \$2.71, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2782.

1239. Szymanska, ———, & Korytowska, ———. Pronostic des troubles caractériels de l'enfance et de la jeunesse. (Prognosis of character disorders of childhood and adolescence.) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 161-163.—495 boys and 295 girls, 4 to 18 years of age, exhibiting problems in social adaptation were treated by a variety of methods. Resocialization was successful in 67%. Treatment methods included changes in educational program, change of school, participation in youth organization groups, special educational institutions, individual psychotherapy, and drug treatment.—F. C. Sumner.

(See also abstracts 1282, 1432, 1447, 1521, 1524)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

1240. Bennett, George K., Seashore, Harold G., & Wesman, Alexander. (Psychological Corp., New York.) Aptitude testing: does it "prove out" in counseling practice? *Occupations*, 1952, 30, 584-593.—Questionnaires returned by 1700 persons who

had been given the Differential Aptitude Test while in high school, were sorted according to post high school activity, and average D. A. T. scores determined for each group. It is concluded that, although there are wide varieties of talent within each career group, individuals do tend to enter occupations for which their abilities fit them.—G. S. Speer.

1241. Byrn, Delmont Keith. Occupation information possessed by seniors in Missouri high schools having pilot guidance programs. In *Abstr. of dissertations . . . U. of Missouri, 1946-1950*. *U. Missouri Bull.*, 1952, 53(5), 24-25.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation.

1242. Ehlers, G. & Valentiner, Th. *Eignung für Schule und Beruf*. (Educational and vocational aptitude.) Bremen: Institut für Jugendkunde, n.d. 56 p.—A report on the Institute's 40 years of academic, emotional, and vocational guidance occupies the first half of the book. The latter half contains contributions by 5 contributors who discuss: (1) psychotechnology (no. 1472); (2) aptitude and accident proneness (no. 1500); (3) personality as revealed by trade tests (no. 1178); (4) assessment of adolescent personality by handwriting (no. 1188); (5) the case record of a problem child (no. 1232).—R. Tyson.

1243. Germain, George L., Browne, C. G., & Bellows, Roger M. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) *Measuring men and jobs: physical profiling systems*. *Occupations*, 1952, 30, 579-583.—A number of physical profiling systems are briefly described and discussed. These include PULHEMS, PULHEEMS, PULHES, PLUMSHEAF, the RCAF, and the AAF systems.—G. S. Speer.

1244. Johnson, Davis Gilman. *Effect of vocational counseling on self-knowledge*. *Microfilm. Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 957-959.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 149 p., \$1.59, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2825.

(See also abstract 1188)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

1245. Berg, Charles. *The unconscious significance of hair*. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1951. 106 p. 15s.—"This book is really a psychiatric criticism of normality based upon a chosen item of typically normal behavior. Its implications are far wider and deeper than the title suggests." The author draws upon dreams, anthropology, folklore citing from many psychoanalytic sources in order to show that hair-activities are an expression of instinct-driven tensions and conflicts. He ties up the source and mechanism of normal hair-behavior with the functions of the ego, the super-ego, and the id. A glossary is appended.—M. J. Stanford.

1246. Bose, G. *Classification of mental disorders*. *Samiksa*, 1951, 5, 149-152.—Dr. Bose presents the classification for mental disorders that he has been employing for the past 30 years.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

1247. Carp, E. A. D. E. *Medische Psychologie en pathopsychologie*. (Medical psychology and pathopsychology.) Amsterdam: Scheltema & Holkema's Boekhandel en Uitgeversmaatschappij N. V., 1951. viii, 426 p. Fl. 22.50.—After laying a foundation of general and developmental psychology, Carp discusses disturbances in the following domains: expression-forms and personality-structure, drive and conation, temperament, psychomotor processes, intelligence and intellect, character, consciousness, thought, feeling, will. Finally a philosophy of human nature is set forth, with special attention to the psychology and pathopsychology of contact between persons, and the "value of maladaptation."—D. M. Purdy.

1248. Doust, J. W. L. *Studies in the physiology of awareness: oximetric evidence of the role of anoxia in certain psychiatric states*. *Proc. Roy. Soc. Med.*, 1951, 44, 347-352.—The relationship between oxygen metabolism and psychiatric disorder has been evaluated by the use of an oximeter, an instrument which measures the oxygen saturation of the blood in minute vessels in vivo. 146 healthy control subjects, 75 psychoneurotic patients, 22 patients with character disorders, 26 cases of depression, 87 patients with schizophrenia, and 13 patients with various neurological conditions were studied. In contrast to the negligible baseline fluctuations in continuous oximetry in healthy subjects, under the impact of minor stress, neurotics showed wide variations in their responses. "Constitutional" schizophrenic patients demonstrated an anoxemia consistently below 92%. This suggested that an individual's relative success in the maintenance of a homeostatic equilibrium with respect to oxygen saturation levels is a function as much as anything of the emotional stability his personality represents.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

1249. Feifel, Herman. *Ego structure and mental deterioration*. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 20, 188-198.—States to be particularly considered are those resulting from aging and those resulting from mental disease or brain injury. But in attempting to measure loss, it is necessary to do so in terms of the whole individual. The type of mental disease which develops is a function of the prepsychotic personality. The responses made by a deteriorating individual are a function of his compensatory behavior. The scores he makes on a measuring device are also a function of scoring methods. It is erroneous to use the all-or-none approach, which assumes that all right responses are of equal value. On the basis of the latter point, data have been obtained which question the assumption that vocabulary scores of the aged suffer less than other scores because vocabulary involves older habits. 34 references.—M. O. Wilson.

1250. Felix, R. H., & Kramer, Morton. (National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) *Research in epidemiology of mental illness*. *Publ. Health Rep.*, 1952, 67, 152-160.—Consideration is given to two widely quoted community surveys, Selective Service and Armed Forces data, statistics

on patients in mental hospitals, and 5 current projects. "Our basic knowledge of the distribution of mental illness in the population has distinct limitations . . . effective research on the community aspects of mental illness must be interdisciplinary . . ."—C. L. Anderson.

1251. Friedrichs, Hans. *Das psychische Trauma.* (The psychic trauma.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 818-831.—The psychic trauma is investigated not as a uniform phenomenon, but as a certain group of experiences which generally precede the manifest neurotic disturbances and which in the patient's awareness appear to have a fixed connection with the disturbance. The genesis of the psychic trauma is therefore such that any particular occurrence serves to take on the meaning of the neurotic crisis and therefore receives an additional subjective valence. The transference of significance is hardly ever observed but instead an attempt is made to base the accepted valence on the objective content of the experience. This is a fundamental tendency in a neurosis.—P. L. Krieger.

1252. Glenn, Jules. Values of group discussions with psychiatric aides in a mental hospital. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 254-263.—In a mental hospital ward, emotional interaction of nurses and aides with institutionalized patients may well determine patient behavior. An attempt was made to improve relations by relatively free discussion among aides and nurses of ward problems. The permissive atmosphere of the discussions allowed expression and acceptance of feelings toward patients, the physician, and other significant persons. Some of the emotional problems that emerged are discussed.—N. M. Locke.

1253. Guze, Henry. (Long Island U., N. Y.) Sexual factors in the physician-patient relationship. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1951, 5, 14-19.—Although physical examination of the patient by the psychoanalyst is rarely done, it may have great value in diagnosis and therapy and in establishing "the proper attitude for both the physician and his patient." Even in family medical practice, the physician almost never sees his patient completely nude. In some cases this is due to the physician's own infantile attitudes, inhibitions, or resistances. In other cases, the patient is reluctant. The ano-genital and breast regions ordinarily are avoided in the examination. Physicians should be trained in psychological problems and given insight to understand how early infantile conflicts, oedipal tendencies, and homosexual attitudes may have considerable bearing on "the complex interpersonal relationship involving a therapist and a patient."—C. R. Adams.

1254. Inman, W. S. The moon, the seasons and man. *Brit. J. gen. Psychol.*, 1951, 24, 267-276.—Cases are discussed which illustrate possible significance and interrelations (1) of the monthly cycle of the moon and menstruation, and (2) of Easter and associated special days, Christmas, Lady's Day, and symptoms.—C. L. Winder.

1255. Lipton, Mortimer Benjamin. The differentiation of mild schizophrenia from psychoneurosis by means of the Rorschach Test. *Microfilm. Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1110-1111.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 56 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2834.

1256. MacCalman, D. R. Early recognition of mental disease. *Practitioner*, 1951, 167, 107-114.—Symptoms are indicated by which may be early recognized (1) the organic psychoses; (2) the functional psychoses (schizophrenia and manic-depressive psychoses); (3) the neuroses (anxiety states, hysteria); (4) minor degrees of mental defect.—F. C. Sumner.

1257. Osborn, Leslie A. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) *Psychiatry and medicine: an introduction to personalized medicine.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. xiv, 494 p. \$7.50.—A medical school text emphasizing the personal and interpersonal factors affecting health, this book's sections are devoted to the relation of facts from psychology to health and illness; developmental features of interpersonal living; aspects of social living, including frustration; reaction to life's experiences through maladaptation; clinical study, including observing, history taking from relatives, neurological and psychological testing, and various special methods; and therapies, including psychotherapy, change of environment, and the drastic therapies.—W. L. Wilkins.

1258. Paterson, A. Spencer. (West London Hospital, London, Eng.) Mental disease in the adolescent. *Practitioner*, 1951, 167, 115-121.—Case-taking, etiological considerations, and common symptoms in mental disease in the adolescent are briefly discussed. Some case-histories from a series of 200 adolescents seen in the last few years are presented: (1) schizophrenia with obsessional symptoms; (2) anorexia nervosa with obsessional and schizoid symptoms; (3) a case of stealing; (4) bed-wetting; (5) hysteria. The article is concluded with a brief discussion of treatment mainly psychotherapeutic.—F. C. Sumner.

1259. Pfister, Ammende Maria. *Psychotherapie in der Flüchtlingsbetreuung.* (Psychotherapy in the care of refugees.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 636-640.—Condensed survey of the experiences gained in Switzerland during and after World War II. Psychiatric statistics are included.—P. L. Krieger.

1260. Reiss, M., Hemphill, R. E., Early, D. F., Maggs, R., Cook, E. R., & Pelly, J. E. (Bristol Mental Hospitals, Bristol, England.) Adrenocortical responsivity in relation to psychiatric illness and treatment with ACTH and ECT. *J. clin. exper. Psychopath.*, 1951, 12, 171-183.—Adrenal cortex responsivity was investigated in 350 patients suffering from various psychiatric disorders, most of whom were acute psychoneurotics or chronic psychotics. The results demonstrated that disturbances of the responsivity to injected ACTH were much less frequent and less severe than the ability of the

pituitary anterior lobe to mobilize ACTH endogenously in response to ingestion of glucose, or after ECT. Although the response test was not found to be a guide to prognosis, improved responsivity was sometimes seen after successful treatment with ECT and hormones. It is suggested that in some psychiatric disorders, at least, the disturbance of the adrenals is the primary cause of the disturbed condition.—G. A. Muench.

1261. U. S. National Institute of Mental Health. *Patients in mental institutions, 1948.* *Publ. Hlth Serv. Publ. No. 89*, 1951, xii, 119 p.—Extensive tables present statistics of patients in mental institutions, both psychiatric hospitals and those for feeble-mindedness and epileptics, in 1948. Part III presents trend data for essentially the same group of hospitals between 1939 and 1948. The 1948 data presents population movement, first admissions, discharges, analyzed by sex, age, and mental disorders.—C. M. Louttit.

1262. Wallis, Robert. *Passions et maladies.* (Emotions and illness.) Paris: Gallimard, 1950. 315 p. 385 fr.—A person who is ill or unhappy is often responsible for his own condition, health and happiness depending upon a fine equilibrium of instinctive tendencies. To attain this harmonious balance, self-realization is fundamental. The human excitability that causes disharmony may, through right direction, contribute to finer adjustment. An appendix furnishes medical explanation of the psychological material involved. A large variety of case studies is presented in the form of the patient consulting a psychiatrist. In each instance, diagnosis, interpretation and remedial measures are discussed.—G. E. Bird.

1263. Woodward, Julian L. *Changing ideas on mental illness and its treatment.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 443-454.—Public attitudes concerning treatment of mental health cases and delinquency, concerning recourse to psychiatrists in case of mental illness, and concerning personnel who should supervise publicly financed mental health programs were investigated among 4000 interviewed respondents representing a cross-section of Louisville, Kentucky. In general, the public has adopted "more modern, scientific viewpoints" concerning the treatment of mental illness in recent years. This conclusion is supported by the fact that the older the respondent, the less scientific his attitudes. Of professional groups, lawyers are most conservative.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

(See also abstracts 794, 949, 1094)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

1264. Desclaux, P., Soullairac, A., & Boyer, S. Le "Thematic Apperception Test" chez les enfants arriérés. (The "Thematic Apperception Test" in retarded children.) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 124-145.—The responses of 30 mentally retarded girls to the TAT plates showed disorders of visual perception, problems of adaptation of the environment, and

anomalies in the elaboration of themes arising from the plates. The results indicated that affective factors are involved in many cases of mental retardation.—F. C. Sumner.

1265. Gibson, Robert. (U. St. Andrews, Dundee, Scotland.) *Mental deficiency as a basic discipline in the training of a psychiatrist.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 42-43.—The field of mental deficiency is one with which the psychiatrist is not always familiar. Ways in which the psychiatric trainee may obtain experience in this relatively untouched field are described.—F. W. Snyder.

1266. Hug, E. *Das Geschlechtsverhältniss beim Mongolismus.* (Sex ratio in pedigrees of mongolism.) *Ann. Paediatr.*, 1951, 177, 31-54.—The sex ratio of affected embryos is 2 males to 1 female; in later infancy the ratio is 4 males to 3 females because of the higher lethality of the condition for males. These data are discussed and detailed bibliography given. (Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

1267. Kanner, Leo. *Constructive values in the training of slow learning children.* *Wisconsin Med. J.*, 1951, 50, 1191-95.—Constructive values in rearing slow learning children lie in the areas of: (1) public education toward betterment of the cultural attitudes regarding children handicapped intellectually and physically, (2) a comfortable emotional climate in the home, (3) educational opportunities for the slow learning child which make full use of individual assets, and (4) the help given parents of such children by physicians through early and correct diagnosis and sympathetically frank advice and guidance.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. Nat. Soc. Crippled Child.*)

(See also abstracts 1350, 1540)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

1268. Bachrach, Arthur J. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) *Some factors in the prediction of suicide.* *Neuropsychiatry*, 1951, 1, 21-27.—The depressed patient in an improved stage is more likely to accomplish suicide. The Rorschach technique can help assess the factors predisposing to incipient suicide. 14 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

1269. Bakwin, H. B. *Masturbation in infants.* *J. Pediat.*, 1952, 40, 675-678.—Three cases of masturbation in infants under one year are presented and discussed.—M. C. Templin.

1270. Berg, Charles. *The fundamental nature of anxiety.* *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 24, 232-241.—After a review of characteristic dynamic concepts of anxiety, with special emphasis on Freud, the phylogenetic basis of anxiety receives consideration. When gratification is not forthcoming in the presence of need, the most characteristic reaction is aggression. When aggression must be regulated because of reality, anxiety results. "The antithesis between instinct and anxiety becomes the antithesis between id and ego." The ego develops in the face of frustration. In the developing organism, this simpler formulation becomes obscure. Super-ego

development is one of the complicating factors.—*C. L. Winder.*

1271. Bector, Z. I. The psychological significance of the look. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1950-51, 6, 225-232.—Fear, shyness and caution are reactions to being aware that one is the object of regard by others. It is not a reaction to a pair of eyes, but to another self, and the way that self is perceived by the object of regard. The author gives credit to Sartre for his concepts.—*L. H. Melikian.*

1272. Cameron, D. Ewen. (Allan Memorial Inst., Montreal, Quebec.) The conversion of passivity into normal self-assertion. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 98-102.—"A technique for the more rapid and effective conversion of passivity into normal self-assertion has been presented. Where carefully followed out, it has proved successful in a satisfactory percentage of cases."—*N. H. Pronko.*

1273. Christie, Paul. Symbol, symptom or state—the diagnostic problem of anxiety. *McGill med. J.*, 1951, 20, 16-27.—It is endeavored to distinguish in the semantic thicket 4 types of anxiety according to the situation giving rise to the anxiety: (1) social anxiety (sporadic, endemic, epidemic); (2) anxiety in organic disease; (3) psychotic anxiety; (4) psychoneurotic anxiety.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1274. Cohen, David D. Psychotherapy and its application to anxiety states. *McGill med. J.*, 1951, 20, 28-35.—Reviewed are brief psychotherapeutic principles applicable to anxiety states as set forth by Malamud (exploration; emotional participation; use of allied disciplines such as the social worker and clinical psychologist; maturation and emancipation). The present author favors ventilation and reassurance as best therapeutic methods in anxiety states. Ordering and forbidding, exhortation, suggestion, over-reliance and encouragement, advice and persuasion are some methods of treatment which have according to Ebaugh fallen into disrepute.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1275. Coleman, P. Evans. (Lincoln Foundation, St. Paul, Minn.). Environmental factors and emotional instability. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1951, 5, 29-30.—When XY, a 33-year old man, who had lost his lower right arm, sought rehabilitation, "it was discovered that 14 influences had or were exerting a negative or pulling down weight upon XY's personality," including alcoholic and mild homosexual tendencies, a step-father-mother antipathy, and hatred from the step-father, all of which "weighed down on the young man like a mill stone about his neck." Through community personality institutes with no unfavorable name or connotation reflecting mental hygiene or mental disease, submerged people could be counseled and taught "that the elixir of life is play."—*C. R. Adams.*

1276. Ellis, Albert. (56 Park Ave., New York.) The influence of heterosexual culture on the attitudes of homosexuals. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1951, 5, 77-79.—Homosexuals uphold in their sexual philosophy many of the ideologies and practices of heterosexual culture. Homosexuals are frequently "disturbed

about their own promiscuous desires" and many of them romanticize their relationships. Excluding homosexual intercourse, homosexuals are influenced by and show approval and adherence to most heterosexual patterns of sexual behavior.—*C. R. Adams.*

1277. Friedman, A. P., & von Storch, T. J. C. (Montefiore Hosp., New York.) Failures in migraine therapy. *Neurol.*, 1951, 1, 438-443.—From a review of 600 such unselected cases of failure it was found that incorrect diagnosis was the primary hazard. Inappropriate and inadequate somatic therapy accounted for 15% of the failures. Some 35% were refractory to preventative therapy. All therapy must be flexible and individual; intensive psychotherapy is indicated with particular attention to the patient-physician relationship.—*C. E. Henry.*

1278. Giese, Hans. Vom Ausdruck männlicher Homosexualität. (On the expression of male homosexuality.) *Inst. Sexualforsch., Frankfurt*, 1949, No. 3, 513-516.—The homosexual becomes a deceiver because he cannot be what he "is." The deceit is here an adequate standard of life, involving unrealizable tendencies within the framework of western customs. The deceptive attitude is forced into existence but not inaugurated by his own free will. It, not he, determines his actions. That is why the deceiver is a "sacrificer." He is made responsible for that which in essence can not be called any one's responsibility.—*P. L. Krieger.*

1279. Gillet, Myrtle Mann. (302 Berkeley Rd., Merion Station, Pa.). Normal frigidity in woman: a plea to the family physician. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1951, 5, 34-35.—In a study of 151 wives who were then finding no physical and emotional satisfactions in their marriages, each was found "emotionally grown-up" and certain "that for the normal woman the sexual act except for love is cruel and unforgivable rape." Further, "every one of the 151 either believed or knew that their men would or did resent any suggestions for improvements, as an aspersion on their effectiveness as mates." The family physician, differentiating between normal and abnormal frigidity, can reduce the resentment and emotional upset of the normal frigid wife and help her through information and understanding.—*C. R. Adams.*

1280. Gonzalez Estavillo, Ignacio. (Psychiatric Hospital, Chihuahua, Mexico.) Tratamiento del alcoholismo con antabuse. (Treatment of alcoholism with antabuse.) *Arch. mex. Neurol. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 1(2), 36-39.—34 selected alcoholics were so treated with results: failure, 50%; partial success, 21%; success, 29%. It is concluded that antabuse is a valuable substance as an aid in the treatment of alcoholism, that the treatment should only be administered to patients duly selected and in a hospital environment surrounded by the greatest precautions; that the use of moderate doses of antabuse and alcohol is compatible with a treatment which diminishes considerably the risks; that the success of the treatment depends on the collaboration of the family and of the patient.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1281. Gutierrez-Noriega, C., Cruz Sanchez, G., & Guerra, L. A. Estudio psicopatológico y experimental de un caso en que se ha aplicado el alcaloide de la *Opuntia cylindrica*. (A psychopathological and experimental study of a case in which the alkaloid of *Opuntia cylindrica* is administered.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1951, 14, 427-441.—After taking a biographical sketch and a Rorschach test of a young man, the alkaloid of *Opuntia cylindrica* was administered to him. During the state of intoxication protocols were taken of that which he said and he was given a second Rorschach test. On the following day a catamnesia was obtained. During the intoxication state there was found a group of alterations principally in the spheres of perception and Ego-consciousness. Likewise were noted slight but important changes in the affective life and in thinking. There is concordance in the data collected from the diverse sources: biography, interviews and Rorschach tests.—F. C. Sumner.
1282. Halpern, Florence Cohn. An investigation into the nature and intensity of the anxiety experienced by three clinical groups of children at two different age levels and of the defenses they develop against their anxiety. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1094-1096.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 125 p., \$1.56, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2763.
1283. Hemphill, R. E. A case of genital self-mutilation. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 24, 291-295.—"1. Genital self-mutilation is an extremely rare occurrence. 2. Most of the recorded cases appear to have been depressives, with some doubtful cases of schizophrenia. 3. One such case has been described and commented upon. 4. In this, as probably in most of the recorded cases, the attempt was made in a state of depression. 5. The act is not an attempt at suicide, but an attempt to rid the patient of an offending organ. 6. Unlike other self-inflicted injuries, genital self-mutilation gives satisfaction and is not regretted. 7. It appears to be performed where there has been consciously experienced guilt or fear involving the genitals, such as incest, sexual crime, or infection."—C. L. Winder.
1284. Hirsch, Edwin W. (*Englewood Hosp., Chicago, Ill.*). The role of the female partner in premature ejaculation. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1951, 5, 1-6.—One important reason for premature orgasm on the part of the male is "failure to obtain proper reciprocal psychic and somatic reaction from his spouse." Some wives forbid preliminary excitation of the genital area, others refuse to stimulate the husband's genitalia. Still other wives ridicule the size of the penis, suggest that the husband lacks virility, or do other things that discourage the husband or make him feel apprehensive. A husband who impulsively ejaculates "can be shown how to curb this action if he enjoys the frank and fearless cooperation of his spouse."—C. R. Adams.
1285. Hodgins, D. R. Clinical manifestations of anxiety. *McGill med. J.*, 1951, 20, 12-15.—Patients suffering from anxiety states have symptoms of uneasiness, apprehension and a vague sense of impending doom or disaster, inner tension or tenseness of the G.I. tract, stimulation of the sympathetico-adrenal system accompanying the anxiety attacks which last from a few seconds to as long as an hour or more during which the patient subjectively experiences: difficulty in breathing, palpitation, precordial discomfort, perspiration, vertigo, various complaints referable to the gastrointestinal tract, and feelings of weakness.—F. C. Sumner.
1286. Isaacs, Susan. Naturaleza y funcion de la fantasia. (The nature and function of fantasy.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1950, 7, 555-609.—Spanish translation by Carlos Iraldi and M. E. Morera of an article appearing in the *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 29, 1948, (see 23: 5299).—G. B. Strother.
1287. Jacobsen, E. Biochemical methods in the treatment of alcoholism, with special reference to antabuse. *Proc. Roy. Soc. Med.*, 1950, 43, 519-526.—The results of therapy of 200 alcoholics with Antabuse are reported. 154 patients were observed for 9 months or longer. 82% of those who took Antabuse regularly for 6 months were socially recovered. Of greatest prognostic significance was the interest the patient displayed in his treatment. It was clear that Antabuse in itself is not a cure for alcoholism, but only an adjuvant to be used only with the patient's full consent and comprehension. As with every treatment for alcoholism, the first aim must be to reeducate the patient and help him to lead an alcohol-free life. The drug must be regarded as a chemical confinement. Enforced abstinence by means of Antabuse led to good insight into the significance of the factors leading to alcoholism. In most cases conflicts which originally led to alcoholism seemed to fade when the addiction was brought to an end.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)
1288. Kanner, Leo. The conception of wholes and parts in early infantile autism. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 23-26.—Autistic children show a peculiar type of obsessiveness that forces them to postulate imperiously a static, unchanged environment. Any modification meets with perplexity and major discomfort. The patients find security in sameness, a security that is tenuous because changes do occur constantly and the children are therefore threatened perpetually and try tensely to ward off this threat to their security.—F. W. Snyder.
1289. Kaplan, Leo. Father and daughter: fragments of an analysis. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1951, 4, 232-235.—In this case history, a woman married for more than 10 years had never had intercourse with her husband. Analysis of eight of the patient's dreams shows that her father made sexual advances to her when she was 11-12 years old. By suppressing her own eroticism, she was able to reject these advances and, later, those of her husband. The infantile sexual attachment for her father prevented her from yielding to her husband. "The bulk of psychoanalytic experience is concerned with such infantile attachments."—C. R. Adams.

1290. Kennedy, Alexander. (U. Durham, England.) **Obsessive states.** *Practitioner*, 1951, 167, 122-133.—An obsession is defined as a conscious unwanted thought or impulse which persists or recurs even though it is recognized as more or less irrational and alien. Varieties of obsession-states are described: obsessive-compulsive; obsessive-ruminative; phobias; tics and habit-rhythmias; addictions and perversions. The obsessive personality is often evident very early and is characterized by a preference for an orderly, predictable life, a tendency to be scrupulous and law-abiding and to preoccupy oneself with detail.—F. C. Sumner.
1291. Millar, T. P. **The genesis of anxiety.** *McGill med. J.*, 1951, 20, 4-11.—Psychoanalytic theories of the genesis of anxiety are reviewed.—F. C. Sumner.
1292. Montague, Harriet Cary. **A case of regression in activity group therapy.** *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 225-234.—By regression, the child returns to the point of his traumatic anxiety, acts out his conflicts and works through his difficulties. The case presented is that of a nine year old boy who saw his fighting as a problem. It was not until he regressed, and through catharsis was able to act out his anxieties and to free himself from his controlling mother, that he dared to be himself. He then tested reality, and his ego became stronger.—N. M. Locke.
1293. Nedoma, Karel. (Karlova U., Prague, Czechoslovakia.) **Homosexuality in sexological practice.** *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1951, 4, 219-224.—The number of homosexuals seeking psychotherapy is very small since "the majority of homosexuals do not feel their sexual aberration is a disease." Reasons given by those who come for treatment include pressure from relatives, loneliness, fear and shame, and desire for normal marriage. Many of the patients, during childhood, adored the mother but disliked or had no interest in the father. Most homosexuals who seek psychotherapy are emotionally sick. Psychoanalysis may be occasionally effective but no economic successful form of treatment has yet been discovered.—C. R. Adams.
1294. O'Connor, W. A. **A case of periodic hypersomnia.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 24, 296-300.—The periodic hypersomnia is interpreted to be psychogenic. The history and psychodynamics of the case are elaborated and discussed. The periods of hypersomnia are seen as a regression of the ego to a primitive level, as in normal sleep.—C. L. Winder.
1295. Pinchon Riviére, Arminda A. **Fobia a los globos en una niña de 11 meses.** (A balloon phobia in an 11 month old girl.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1950, 7, 541-554.—Claudia was a normal infant wanted by her parents. At the age of 11 months during her mother's second pregnancy she developed a phobia for balloons. This changed in the seventh month of pregnancy to a fear of explosions. The initial phobia indicated the child's destructive impulses toward the contents of the mother's belly and the second phobia represented a change in the original phobia resulting from her concept of birth and her sadistic phantasies. The first session in her analysis is described to illustrate the way in which a 17 month old child expresses its conflicts in play. English, French, & German summaries.—G. B. Strother.
1296. Rotondo, Humberto. **Los ensueños en el delirium tremens.** (Dreams in delirium tremens.) *Rev. Neuro-psiquiat.*, Lima, 1951, 14, 390-414.—The dreams of 20 alcoholic delirium tremens patients are presented. These dreams, had in the prodromal phase, are very vivid, of great realism, of mainly persecutory and vocational content. The awakening is startling and with distress but not identical with that of typical nightmares. Contrary to classic descriptions, the oniric images rarely continue or prolong themselves into hallucinatory experiences of the waking state. The affective state during the dreams is that of fear, sometimes of anger.—F. C. Sumner.
1297. Roubleff, ———. **La confusion mentale** (Mental confusion.) *Bull. Gr. Etud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3, 77-78.—Mental confusion is defined and primitive confusion is discussed. The author describes the various clinical forms, explains the diagnosis and prognosis and presents the medico-legal point of view. An evaluation is made of the different possible methods of treatment. This article is a student's brief résumé of a series of lectures as reviewed by the author.—D. Bélanger.
1298. Saul, Leon J. **Inferiority feelings and hostility.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 120-122.—Feelings of inferiority are the result of warping influences in the child's rearing. These conscious or unconscious feelings may be reacted against either by means of overcompensatory egotism, power-seeking or hostility. The relation of the latter to the problems of the world between and within nations and even in small groups is indicated.—N. H. Pronko.
1299. Schachter, M., & Cotte, S. **Étude médico-psychologique de quelques mineures, victimes d'agressions sexuelles par des membres de leurs familles.** (A medico-psychological study of some minors, victims of sexual aggressions on the part of members of their families.) *Arch. int. Neurol.*, 1952, 71, 1-15.—10 little girl victims of sexual aggressions on the part of members of their own family were given the Rorschach. Detailed analysis of the Rorschach protocols failed to disclose elements of sexual shock properly so-called but did reveal a marked indication of aggressive trends as symbols of instability of the emotional character of these subjects.—F. C. Sumner.
1300. Schultz, J. H. **Zur medizinischen Psychologie des Ekels.** (On the medical psychology of loathsomeness.) *Psychol. Rdsch.* 1950, No. 1, 276-284.—There exists a gradation of distasteful experiences ranging from the primitive experiences of "too much" upon satiation, to repulsive experiences. This is true especially with regard to offensive odors and the repulsively-strange, which brings to the

foreground a mobilization of anxiety finally ranging all the way to the aesthetic loathing of disorder, uncleanliness and dirtiness. Disgust ranges from the simplest to the most complex. - This observation offers an interesting point of departure for pedagogic purposes.—P. L. Krieger.

1301. Sheppe, William M. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) The emergency treatment of attempted suicide. *Neuropsychiatry*, 1951, 1, 28-38.—Accurate and specific diagnosis of the poison or means of suicide attempted is necessary for effective action.—W. L. Wilkins.

1302. "Thompson, Janet". Transvestism: an empirical study. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1951, 4, 216-219.—The author, a man 38 years old, has worn female clothes exclusively since age 31 years. His second wife divorced him because of his transvestism. Although transvestism is sometimes linked with fetishism or homosexuality, the writer's acquaintanceship with over 50 transvestites has shown no "common denominator other than the desire to wear the clothes of the opposite sex." The position is taken that transvestism begins prior to age five years and is largely due to "faulty, incomplete or distorted sex identification." Since the mechanism becomes compulsive, no cure can be effected until the underlying emotional problem is resolved.—C. R. Adams.

1303. Wilson, David C. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) The psychopathology of suicide. *Neuropsychiatry*, 1951, 1, 17-20.—Self-hate, under certain cultural conditions, may eventuate in attempts on one's own life. Depression is always suspect.—W. L. Wilkins.

1304. Wright, Robert D. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) Suicide—a problem in social medicine. *Neuropsychiatry*, 1951, 1, 4-16.—One-third of suicides are mentally ill, needing psychiatric attention. Among men 40%, and among women 20%, of suicides are motivated by ill health, but even greater numbers occur among those who are regarded as socially ill. The National Save-a-Life League has helped many of these last.—W. L. Wilkins.

1305. Wulff, M. On fetishism. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1951, 4, 224-227.—In fetishism an object, though completely unrelated to sex, may elicit sexual excitement and even orgasm. Drawing upon the literature for illustrative cases, the hypothesis is made that fetishism results from early childhood conditioning with some object, usually one associated by sight or smell with a loved person. The fetish gives the child a feeling of happiness and security "in the absence of the mother who cannot always be present. As soon as the genital region is sufficiently developed, it is drawn into this development. This can happen in boys and in girls."—C. R. Adams.

(See also abstracts 804, 1234, 1432, 1528, 1529)

SPEECH DISORDERS

1306. Bergman, Philip S., & Green Martin. (New York U.) Aphasia: effect of intravenous sodium amytal. *Neurol.*, 1951, 1, 471-475.—"27

unselected patients with aphasia were studied in an attempt to determine the effect of intravenously administered sodium amytal upon the language defect. There was no real improvement in any patient during or after the administration of sodium amytal. In some cases there was an apparent increase in the patient's ability to speak or understand, but this increase was within the limits of the fluctuations which occurred spontaneously before the drug was administered. Up to the point at which nystagmus appeared, small amounts of sodium amytal had no effect on aphasia in these patients. Larger amounts of sodium amytal, sometimes carried to the point of drowsiness, usually made the aphasia worse."—C. E. Henry.

1307. Berko, Martin J. Mental evaluation of the aphasic child. *Amer. J. Occup. Ther.*, 1951, 5, 241-43; 66.—". . . The aphasic child has a syndrome of typical reactions which present difficult problems in testing and training situations. The occupational therapist, the psychometrist and, in fact, any clinician working with such a child must always be keenly aware of the manifestation and significance of these reactions. We have attempted to show how, by restructuring situations to meet specific reactions, by permitting the child to set his own working style, and by interpreting his behavior on the basis of what is known about reactions typical to the aphasic child, we can overcome some of the difficulties, gain a higher level of performance from the child and, perhaps of greatest importance, see some hope of rehabilitation in a child who may have at first seemed hopeless."—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. Nat. Soc. Crippled Child.*)

1308. Bloomer, H. (Chairman). Round Table discussion: Speech defects in children. *Pediatrics* 1951, 9, 343-55.—The chairman and Dr. Charles Strothers review the importance of a knowledge of speech disorders to pediatricians, discuss the nature and etiology of these disorders, and suggest methods for handling speech problems. Audience participation is reported.—M. C. Templin.

1309. Borel-Maisonny, Suzanne. Les troubles du langage dans les dyslexies et les dysorthographies. (Language disorders in the dyslexias and dysorthographies.) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 400-444.—A detailed report is made of diagnostic study of 67 dysorthographic children and of 53 dyslexic children by means of questionnaire to parents, tests, and observations. The intelligence level of the 53 dyslexic subjects is found clearly inferior to that of the 67 dysorthographic subjects. It is concluded that the role of speech disorders and secondarily of articulation disorders appears primordial in the genesis of dyslexia, and that the role of language disorders appears primordial in dysorthography. Disinterest in school work is a consequence of either dyslexia or dysorthography. Considerable can be done to remedy these disorders and pedagogical measures designed to remedy such are suggested.—F. C. Sumner.

1310. Chassagny, Claude. L'enfant dyslexique; les caractéristiques scolaires; les principes de ré-

education. (The dyslexic child; school characteristics; principles of reeducation.) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 513-532.—Types of dyslexia, school diagnosis of dyslexia by means of tests and questionnaires to parents, pedagogical aspects of dyslexia, and the necessity of reeducation are discussed in the first part of the article. In the second part are discussed the principles of reeducation: analysis of the word into its constituent letters and syllables, and study of the sounds destined to give the child the music of the language: vowels, diphthongs, triphthongs, syllables, grammatical sounds.—F. C. Sumner.

1311. El-Kholy, William. (Mental Diseases Hospital, Khanka, Cairo). Stuttering and stammering. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1950-51, 6(1), 31-40.—Stuttering and stammering are primarily adjustment mechanisms. The confidence of the client in the efficiency of the treatment is more important than the method used. The earlier the treatment the better the prognosis. An eclectic approach to causes and treatment.—L. H. Melikian.

1312. Ferenbach, Magda. Zur seelischen Struktur der Stotterer. (On the emotional structure of the stutterer.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 130-139.—All speech training as part of the total education must distinguish two groups of stutterers and therefore also provide two different therapies. The first group includes those who use their defect to withdraw introspectively from the demands of society, and the second group is composed of those who seek escape into their illness because they feel themselves too feeble when confronted by the demands of society.—P. L. Krieger.

1313. Galifret-Granjon, Nadine. Le problème de l'organisation spatiale dans les dyslexies d'évolution. (The problem of spatial organization in the developmental dyslexias.) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 445-479.—Normal and dyslexic children (7 to 10 years of age and 11 to 13 years of age) were compared in the capacity for spatial organization by a number of tests for spatial orientation, spatial structuration, graphic activity, and constructive activity. Results on all the tests show that spatial organization is inferior in the dyslexics at all ages.—F. C. Sumner.

1314. Malorov, F. P., & Pau, F. Z. Évolútsionno-fiziologicheskoe issledovanie dvigatel'nykh rasstroistv rechi pri cherepno-mozgovykh travmakh. (Evolutionary-physiological investigation of motor disorders of speech in cases of cranial-brain traumata.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1951, 1, 654-659.—In motor disorders of speech subsequent to cranial-brain traumata regression to earlier stages of ontogenetic development is noted. Regression to childhood articulation implies disturbance of "acquired cortical analysis in the speech analyzer" and may be regarded as a "symptom of motor aphasia."—I. D. London.

1315. Malorov, F. P., & Suslova, M. M. Issledovanie regressii rechi u bol'nykh s motornoi afaziei. (An investigation of regression of speech in patients with motor aphasia.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1951, 1, 660-666.—In motor disorders of

speech where motor aphasia has resulted from circulatory disturbances, regression of speech to earlier stages in ontogenetic development occurs. Complete recovery in such cases is not to be observed in contrast to those cases resulting from cranial-brain injuries. The disturbance of speech is frequently accompanied by "great functional exhaustability of the cortical speech analyzer."—I. D. London.

1316. Morley, D. E. The speech-handicapped adult. *J. Rehabil.*, 1952, 18(3), 16-18; 26-27.—A presentation of the problems which the rehabilitation worker must face in the speech-handicapped adult. The categories of speech defects are outlined, sources of available referral services, factors affecting programs, and employment outlook are all briefly presented. Morley feels that the rehabilitation worker can render his most useful service by being aware of the handicapping effects of defective speech, knowing where to procure diagnostic and therapeutic help, and cognizant of the need for co-operation with the speech therapist in placing the speech-handicapped in satisfactory employment.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1317. Ramos, Pearle Raper. A survey of speech defects in the schools of Charlotte, North Carolina. In *U. of North Carolina . . . Research in progress. U. N. Carolina Rec.*, 1951, 60(492), 86-87.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1318. Simon, J. Les dyslexies et la psychopédagogie de la lecture. (The dyslexias and the psycho-pedagogy of reading.) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 503-512.—Verification of certain hypotheses was undertaken on 73 Paris and Lyons boys averaging 7 years \pm 3 months of age at end of first school year and divided into good and bad readers. The hypotheses were: the role of spatio-temporal structuration; role of categorial activity (classifying of objects according to form and color); role of orientation and of body schema; role of lateral dominance; role of mental development expressed in terms of IQ. 3 of the 5 hypotheses appear verified in the present study of good and bad readers in which factor analysis was resorted to: (1) the importance of the role of body schema; (2) the importance of the spatio-temporal structuration; (3) the importance of mental level.—F. C. Sumner.

1319. Stambak, Mira. Le problème du rythme dans le développement de l'enfant et dans les dyslexies d'évolution. (The problem of rhythm in the development of the child and in the developmental dyslexias.) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 480-502.—Normal and dyslexic children (6 to 15 years of age) are compared as to capacity for temporal organization on the following tests: (1) spontaneous tempo; (2) reproduction of rhythmic structures; (3) reproduction of a simple rhythm; (4) rhythmic reproduction of a familiar song; (5) recognition of rhythmic symbols; (6) comprehension of the symbolism of rhythmic structures and their reproduction. The tests on which the dyslexic children performed at a distinctly lower level than the normal children were tests 2, 3 and 6 which may be considered tests of

temporal structuration and the results are independent of the intelligence level at the ages studied.—F. C. Sumner.

1320. Usher, Ruth D. Un caso de tartamudez. (A case of stuttering.) *Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires*, 1950, 7, 610-634.—Spanish translation by Arminda A. de Pichon Rivière of an article appearing in the *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 25, 1944, 61-70. (see 19: 1105).—G. B. Strother.

1321. Van Gelder, D. W., Kennedy, L., & Laguaite, J. Congenital and infantile aphasia. *Pediatrics*, 1952, 9, 48-54.—Delay in the development of speech, early garbled speech, and some resultant behavior deviations may be associated with mild degrees of infantile aphasia. The authors hold that earlier recognition and proper guidance for these mild cases await the more specific delineation of the pattern and rate of normal speech development. At present, since mild cases are often overlooked and severe cases are frequently erroneously classified as mental defectives, there is little agreement as to the frequency of infantile aphasia.—M. C. Templin.

1322. von Staabs, Gerdhild. Stotterheilung durch Wiederholung der einzelnen kindlichen Entwicklungsphasen im Erlebnis einer Szenotest-Spieltherapie. (Treatment of stuttering by repetition of single child growth phases in experience with the Scono test play therapy.) *Psyche*, Feb., 1952 pp. 688-706.—A 4½ year old girl suffering from neurotic disturbances that resulted in stuttering was cured through play therapy. The Scono was used in the course of the treatment.—E. Barschak.

1323. Wohlman, Regine F. The integrated treatment of a young child with a speech disorder. *J. Pediat.*, 1952, 40, 525-529.—Therapeutic procedure, which includes the establishment of friendly relations, specific remedial procedures, correction of undesirable parental attitudes and the treatment of the child's own disturbed state, is illustrated through the presentation of the case of a four year old boy with a speech defect. It is emphasized that in order to be effective, treatment must go beyond techniques and consider the attitude of the therapist, the attitudes of the parents, and the child's reaction to his defect.—M. C. Templin.

(See also abstract 1407)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

1324. Barron, Milton L. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Juvenile delinquency and American values. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 208-214.—The concept of social values was brought from economics and philosophy into American sociology by Cooley; Thomas and Znaniecki gave it operational impetus in their empirical research and developed its connotation in a sociological framework. The author proceeds to review the development of the concept in the more and more frequent studies involving its use. He suggests three directions for future development in order for the concept to contribute to the study of delinquency and other social problems.

The work of the Cornell study on methodological aspects of social values is described.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1325. Bixby, F. Lovell, & McCorkle, Lloyd W. Guided group interaction in correctional work. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 455-461.—Guided Group Interaction, a form of group therapy, is described in the context of adult correctional institutions. A selection of transcripts illustrates a social psychological analysis of the group process.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1326. Black, Bertram J., & Glick, Selma J. Recidivism at the Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls School; predicted vs. actual outcome for delinquent boys. New York: Jewish Board of Guardians, 1952. pp. 40. (Res. Monogr. no. 2.)—The Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls School is a private school maintained by the Jewish Board of Guardians for the treatment and rehabilitation of children with behavior disorders. The Glueck prediction scale for delinquents was applied to 100 Hawthorne delinquents. It was discovered that the scale based on Boston boys was suitable for New York boys. The social success of 100 boys from the Hawthorne school was considerably greater than predicted from the Glueck norms. The reason for this is stated to be the superior therapeutic treatment received at Hawthorne.—R. J. Corsini.

1327. Di Tullio, Benigno. A propos de la nomenclature des troubles du caractere en particulier chez les mineurs antisociaux et delinquants. (Concerning the nomenclature of disorders of character particularly in antisocial and delinquent minors.) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 150-155.—The author divides antisocial and delinquent minors into 2 grand groups: (1) the occasionally antisocial and delinquent in the sense that unfavorable environmental conditions are largely determinative; (2) constitutionally antisocial and criminal in the sense that the antisocial and criminal actions stem directly from a state of biopsychic anomaly, at the center of which is found always a state of constitutional amorality.—F. C. Sumner.

1328. Favre, André. Analyse et valeur thérapeutique de la première audition de sa propre voix à propos d'un cas d'adolescent accusé à tort. (Analysis and therapeutic value of the first audition of one's own voice in connection with a case of an adolescent accused wrongly.) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 164-166.—An adolescent accused of moral outrages on a little girl of 5 years exteriorizes under the influence of pentothal a series of forgotten but pathogenic conflicts. This subnarcotic confession recorded on a steel wire and played to the young man in his waking state produces in him a series of reactions which appeared to justify his innocence.—F. C. Sumner.

1329. Fidler, Jay W. Possibilities of group therapy with female offenders. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 330-336.—An account of an abortive attempt at group therapy in a penal institution for women offenders, which demonstrates the value

of either using the entire institutional population or a volunteer group. Either there should be some kind of participation by the administrative staff or the therapist should not have any administrative role. Three meetings a week would be better than one.—N. M. Locke.

1330. Gersten, Charles. (V.A. Hospital, Roanoke, Va.) An experimental evaluation of group therapy with juvenile delinquents. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 311-318.—20 sessions of activity interview group therapy resulted in several changes in juvenile delinquents in a State institution. As compared with a control group, the experimental group gained in intellectual performance, school achievement, emotional security, social maturity, and better adjustment, as measured by standard tests and ratings of group records. No evident changes in attitude or behavior could be brought about in only 20 sessions. More extensive and more protracted experimentation along similar lines would be valuable.—N. M. Locke.

1331. Halperin, Sidney L. (Territorial Hospital, Hawaii.) A study of the personality structure of the prisoner in Hawaii. *J. clin. exper. Psychopath.*, 1951, 12, 213-221.—A group of newly admitted prisoners to the Oahu Prison in Hawaii were examined by means of the Rorschach, Wechsler-Bellevue, and the Bender Gestalt tests. On the basis of this testing, a brief interview and an evaluation of the data from the social history, an overall psychological profile was prepared. The data reveal definite psychopathy of a neurotic and psychotic nature, which is significant enough to eliminate the need for the diagnostic label of psychopathic personality for this group. The Bender Gestalt test contributed significantly to the diagnoses and the author suggests that it be routinely used with other projective techniques. Although the data suggest that emotional dysfunction is a singular feature of the personality structure and that adverse socio-economic and cultural influences are significantly related to crime, the relative importance of the nature-nurture relationships is unclear.—G. A. Muench.

1332. Illing, Hans A. The prisoner in his group. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 264-277.—The "Big Five" of 750 inmates of a correctional farm were in group psychotherapy on a twice a month basis for about 13 sessions. Expression from the group indicated that they became "aware of the benefits of blowing off steam."—N. M. Locke.

1333. Katz, Joseph. The projection of assaultive aggression in the human figure drawings of adult male Negro offenders: a study of inmates convicted of homicide or assault by means of human figure drawings, Rorschach, Thematic Apperception Test, and Szondi. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1096-1098.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 206 p., \$2.58, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2767.

1334. Kobrin, Solomon. (Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago.) The conflict of values

in delinquency areas. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 653-661.—That cultural processes play a major part in the etiology of delinquent behavior is seen from a reconsideration of incidence rates in disorganized urban areas. The author outlines a theory incorporating the idea that delinquency areas are characterized by a duality of conduct norms—conventional and criminal—rather than a hegemony of criminal value systems, a theory which accounts for such facts as law-abiding behavior among adults who were delinquent as juveniles and criminal behavior of adults who were law-abiding as juveniles. The theory also leads to a typology of delinquency areas according to the degree of integration of the criminal value systems with the conventional value systems of society.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1335. Kranz, Heinrich. Die Narkoanalyse, als diagnostisches und kriminalistisches Verfahren. (Narco-analysis, as a diagnostic and criminal investigative method.) Tübingen; J. C. B. Mohr, 1950 39 p. 1.50 M.—Medical specialists must decline the use of this method in criminal and penological procedure. The reasons are that all depositions made while in a state of limited awareness are questionable and the necessary interpretations involve many errors.—P. L. Krieger.

1336. Lagache, Daniel. Congrès International de Criminologie. 10e rapport général: psycho-criminogénèse. (International Congress of Criminology. 10th general report: psycho-criminogenesis.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 4(1-2), 60-71.—To raise the problem of psycho-criminogenesis is to ask the question as to how today's psychologists can approach the problem of the explanation of crime. The importance of the problem of the criminal's personality for the genesis of crime is emphasized: according to the author, today's tendency consists in the acceptance of the interaction between, for one, the constitutional factors and, for the other, the individual experiences and the socio-cultural determinants. Finally, the inter- and intra-personal aspects of the criminal behavior are elaborated; a dynamic interpretation of this behavior can be made and the concept of crime can be given a much wider extension than that of crime as juridically defined.—A. Pinard.

1337. Lagache, Daniel. Questions de criminologie. (Criminological questions.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3(10, 11), 32-36; 27-33.—The author raises the problem of the definition of criminal behavior: crime as defined juridically does not cover all criminal behaviors. Different theories of crime have been proposed: biological, sociological and psychological theories. These theories are examined and evaluated.—D. Bélanger.

1338. Reiss, Albert J., Jr. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Delinquency as the failure of personal and social controls. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 196-207.—Delinquent behavior ensues from the failure of personal controls to inhibit non-conformity to social norms and from the inability of social groups or institutions to make norms effective. On the basis

of this proposition, indices of personal and social controls are derived and evaluated according to their success in predicting recidivism of 736 delinquent probationers. Data from a validation group of 374 cases are shown.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1339. Rose, Arnold M. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) The social psychology of desertion from combat. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 614-629.—Questionnaires administered to 140 infantrymen imprisoned for desertion or unauthorized absence, 400 psychoneurotic casualties, and a control sample of infantrymen during World War II in Italy reveals a number of differences between the groups which contribute to an understanding of social and psychological factors associated with criminal behavior.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1340. Shaplin, Judson T., & Tiedeman, David V. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Comment on the juvenile delinquency prediction tables in the Gluecks' *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 544-548.—"The prediction studies of the Gluecks represent only the first stage in the development of prediction data: the establishment of criteria." Prediction tables which they present "are valid only under such stringent conditions as to be of little utility at the present time."—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1341. Stürup, Georg K. (*Inst. Psychopathic Criminals, Herstedvester, Denmark.*) The treatment of criminal psychopaths in Herstedvester. *Brit. J. gen. Psychol.*, 1952, 25, 31-38.—Criminal psychopathy is a heterogeneous category which has meaning only in reference to a particular society. Cases are various from a biological point of view. The treatment problem is not qualitatively different than in other cases but there are special conditions imposed by society. Typically new arrivals are optimistic about the help they will receive and then are very disappointed when they are not changed magically. After the above phases the relationship with the institution develops and treatment can proceed as the patient comes to want to change. Treatment by the institution team is the only effective method. Rules of treatment and discipline are "rules of appropriateness."—*C. L. Winder.*

1342. Sutherland, Edwin H. Critique of Sheldon's *Varieties of Delinquent Youth*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 10-13.—In his last paper before his death, Sutherland criticizes Sheldon's attempt to demonstrate a relationship between body type and degree of delinquency among 200 institutionalized boys. Reconstruction of data presented by Sheldon shows that "variations in civil delinquency are not significantly related to variations in Sheldon's indexes of constitutional psychology."—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1343. Wollan, Kenneth I. Application of group therapy principles to institutional treatment of adolescents. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 356-364.—Experience in the Boston Juvenile Court showed the important part group activity can play in a diagnostic and treatment center. Several conclusions drawn from this experience are given. Ex-

perience in a private school for adolescent boys with problems of social adjustment demonstrates that such an institution offers one of the best opportunities for studying the change of personality under the impact of groups. The types of problems that seem to yield to life in a boy's community are discussed.—*N. M. Locke.*

(See also abstract 1564)

PSYCHOSES

1344. Albino, R. C. A further contribution to the symposium on Kallmann's "The genetics of schizophrenia." *Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res., Johannesburg*, 1951, 3(1), 34-39.—Kallmann's theory is considered critically on 3 points: (1) "the observation that the incidence of schizophrenia is greater in more related individuals is evidence of a genetic basis for the disease," (2) "predisposition to a schizophrenic reaction is carried on a single, recessive, autosomal gene," (3) "resistance to the established disease is determined by a multi-factorial genetic system." Kallmann's work cannot be overlooked and should be repeated, but he has drawn conclusions that go beyond the evidence he presents.—*T. R. Lindbom.*

1345. Alexandre, Humberto, & De Souza e Almeida, Waldir. (*U. Brazil, Rio de Janeiro*) A acetilcolina e o seu emprego em psiquiatria. (Acetylcholine and its use in psychiatry.) *Hospital, R. de J.*, 1951, 40, 413-431.—Fiamberti conceives schizophrenias as resulting from alterations in the liberation of acetylcholine at the level of central synapses and reports improvement in the condition with use of acetylcholine bromide. The present authors undertake a study of the Fiamberti hypothesis on 5 schizophrenics. The results are: two of the patients improved and returned to their socio-vocational activities; one presented a relative improvement of some symptoms, and two remained uninfluenced by the method. The authors believe that the method merits further study on a larger number of patients and in acute cases.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1346. Brody, Eugene B. The treatment of schizophrenia: a review. In Brody, Eugene B., & Redlich, Fredrick C. *Psychotherapy with schizophrenics*, (see 27: 1347), 39-88.—The aim of this chapter "... is to point out in a general way what has been done in the past, both in the psychotherapeutic and somatic approaches to schizophrenia, and also to point out the need for continuing intensive research in this field." The problem of evaluation of treatment; prognosis and "spontaneous remission" in schizophrenia; individual psychotherapy with schizophrenic patients; psychotherapy of schizophrenics in a hospital setting (included in this is a discussion of occupational and group therapy); the somatic treatment of schizophrenia, are critically discussed and evaluated. 154-item bibliography.—*S. Hutter.*

1347. Brody, Eugene B., & Redlich, Frederick C. (Eds.) *Psychotherapy with schizophrenics*. New York: International Universities Press, 1952. 246 p. \$4.00.—7 papers on psychotherapy with schizophrenics are presented. The introduction was writ-

ten by Dr. Robert P. Knight. Papers by Dr. Frieda Fromm-Reichmann, with discussion by Drs. Jacob A. Arlow and David Wright; by Dr. Milton Wexler, with discussion by Drs. Robert C. Bak and Ludwig Eidelberg; and by Dr. Jerome D. Frank, with discussion by Drs. Elvin V. Semrad and Lawrence S. Kubie were presented at the Conference on Psychotherapy with Schizophrenic Patients held in the Department of Psychiatry of the Yale University School of Medicine in December 1950. The 7 papers are abstracted separately in this issue.—S. Hutter.

1348. Buck, C. W. (*Westminster Hosp., London, Ontario*), Carscallen, H. B., & Hobbs, G. E. Changes in the body weight of schizophrenic patients following prefrontal lobotomy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 46-49.—Consideration of weight increase is made following prefrontal lobotomy in terms of the possibilities of metabolic change due to the operation, improvement vs. unimprovement, postoperative retraining program and overeating.—F. W. Snyder.

1349. De Paulo Rezende, Vicente. Um caso de esquizofrenia agitada—clastomania. (A case of agitated schizophrenia—clastomania.) *Hospital, R. de J.*, 1951, 40, 449-452.—Clastomania (irresistible impulse to destroy everything in one's reach) and coprophagia in a schizophrenic male of 33 years of age were corrected with the use of iron, vitamin C, and vitamin B₁. In the domains of intellect, affectivity, and volition were noted a better attention, more logical judgment and reasoning, more orderly associative processes, more lucid memory, cheerful humor, manifest family sentiments, a return of initiative, and control of impulses with resultant disappearance of the clastomania and coprophagia.—F. C. Sumner.

1350. Drubin, Lester, & Singer, Martin. Diagnosing mental deficiency in psychotics. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 138-142.—Because of its practical importance a differential diagnosis of psychotic reaction and mental deficiency is urged. In a resurvey of 21 patients, it was found that mental deficiency could be excluded in 17 or 18%. Careful testing and periodic retesting and reviewing of these cases is suggested to prevent misdiagnosis to a minimum.—N. H. Pronko.

1351. Eissler, K. R. Remarks on the psychoanalysis of schizophrenia. In Brody, Eugene B., & Redlich, Frederick C. *Psychotherapy with schizophrenics*, (see 27: 1347), 130-167.—A discussion of some of the theoretical problems involved in the psychoanalysis of schizophrenics. The author presents several points which he considers to be essential in any discussion of a psychoanalysis of schizophrenia; these concern the 2 phases of the disorder: the acute phase and the phase of relative clinical muteness. It is the author's contention "... that the whole question of the psychoanalysis of schizophrenia can be decided only in the second phase." The relationship between the therapist and the schizophrenic patient is discussed in the context of

primary and secondary processes. 21 references.—S. Hutter.

1352. Frank, Jerome D. Group psychotherapy with chronic hospitalized schizophrenics. In Brody, Eugene B., & Redlich, Frederick C. *Psychotherapy with schizophrenics*, (see 27: 1347), 216-230.—A report of an experimental study of group psychotherapy with 174 chronic schizophrenics who had been hospitalized over 2 years on the average. Some of the conclusions presented are: "A ward of chronic schizophrenics in which all members received group therapy as compared with a control ward showed a higher discharge rate and a temporary increase in emotional disturbance, followed by a marked decrease. There was a suggestion that group therapy from the start diminished the depth of emotional disturbances as measured, for example, by insomnia, and need for electroshock therapy."—S. Hutter.

1353. Friedman, Samuel (*Connecticut State Hosp., Middletown*), Moore, Burness E., Ranger, Conrad O., & Russman, Charles. A progress study of lobotomized and control patients. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 10-18.—The status of 254 patients at the end of the second post-operative year is compared with the progress of 100 control cases observed for a similar period of time.—F. W. Snyder.

1354. Fromm-Reichmann, Frieda. Some aspects of psychoanalytic psychotherapy with schizophrenics. In Brody, Eugene B., & Redlich, Frederick C. *Psychotherapy with schizophrenics*, (see 27: 1347), 89-111.—Some of the causes responsible for the delay on the part of psychiatrists in undertaking intensive psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy with schizophrenics are reviewed. The 2 factors responsible for this delay are: (1) "... the teachings of classical psychiatry, according to which the verbal communication of the disturbed schizophrenic could not be understood." (2) "... the older teachings of classical psychoanalysis. According to these percepts, the infantile 'narcissistic' self-engulfment of the schizophrenic made it impossible for the psychoanalyst to establish a workable doctor-patient relationship with him." The author points out the elements which have contributed to the constructive therapeutic approach to schizophrenia.—S. Hutter.

1355. Gabriel, Betty. (*Jewish Board of Guardians, New York*.) Analytic group psychotherapy with a borderline psychotic woman. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 243-253.—Case report of a woman who made slow but definite progress in a psychotherapy group, moving from emotional outbursts to adequate solving of personal and familial problems.—N. M. Locke.

1356. Goldstein, M. J. The test-performance of psychiatric patients. *Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res., Johannesburg*, 1951, 3(3), 56-66.—3 groups of patients in a neuropsychiatric hospital, new admissions where no "physical" treatment was given, patients under modified dosage insulin treatment, and patients under insulin treatment designed to induce coma, were tested and retested at mean time intervals of from 7 to 46 days. A variety of intelligence,

perceptual and speed and accuracy tests was used. Group N's for individual tests varied from 15 to 89. For all 3 groups significant gains were made on the majority of the tests on re-test. Because of the lack of adequate control-group data, results are inconclusive, but they illustrate problems encountered and suggest avenues for further research.—T. R. Lindbom.

1357. Guertin, Wilson Howland. A factor analytic study of schizophrenic symptoms. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1106-1107.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Michigan State College. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 105 p., \$1.31, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2704.

1358. Hope, Justin M., Elmadjian, Fred, & Malamud, William. (Worcester (Mass.) State Hospital.) A method for the evaluation of hormone therapy in schizophrenia. *J. clin. exper. Psychopath.*, 1951, 12, 267-282.—A method for the evaluation of hormone therapy in schizophrenia is described. The hormones adrenal cortical extract, adrenocorticotrophin, desoxycortesterone acetate and progesterone were tested as therapeutic agents in schizophrenia by employing the method described. In the doses used, these substances have not been found to be of therapeutic value in the cases studied. Difficulties encountered in devising and using the method are discussed, and principles employed in formulating an adequate objective procedure for the evaluation of therapy in mental diseases are considered. Spanish, German and French summaries.—G. A. Muench.

1359. Katz, Melvyn Myron. A personality study of schizophrenics with peptic ulcer. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1108-1109.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 227 p., \$2.84, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2768.

1360. Lane, John Everett. The effect of a stressful situation on the psychomotor learning of schizophrenic and normal subjects. In *Abstracts of dissertations . . . Clark U. Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 146-147.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1361. Langfeldt, Gabriel. (U. Oslo, Norway.) The diagnosis of schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 123-125.—The author suggests that cases of schizophrenia be recorded as "schizophrenia" and, in doubtful cases, as "schizophrenia?" or "schizophrenia??" depending on the degree of doubt. These latter should also be grouped as schizophreniform psychoses in statistical surveys. It is also urged that subgroups be properly defined in published papers. Such a procedure would insure certain benefits.—N. H. Pronko.

1362. Lawton, James J., Jr. (Brooklyn (N. Y.) State Hospital.) The expanding horizon of group psychotherapy in schizophrenic convalescence. *Int. J. Group Psychother.*, 1951, 1, 218-224.—Out-patient convalescent therapy groups at Brooklyn State

Hospital, composed of schizophrenics, make up about 18% of all convalescents in that category. The groups are composed of men and women, with an age range of 18-40, an open-end group of about 15 persons, meeting once a week. Participation was on a voluntary basis. The group enables the patient on convalescent status opportunity to confront his fellows with personal problems that are frequently mutual and universal, to seek together a satisfactory adjustment to reality, and to prepare himself for a deeper, more searching attack into the depths of his difficulty.—N. M. Locke.

1363. Lidz, Ruth Wilmann, & Lidz, Theodore. Therapeutic considerations arising from the intense symbiotic needs of schizophrenic patients. In Brody, Eugene B., & Redlich, Frederick C. *Psychotherapy with schizophrenics*, (see 27: 1347), 168-178.—"A developmental problem common to many schizophrenic patients, the symbiotic relationship to a parent who utilizes the patient to complete her own life, has been related to some of the problems of maintaining a therapeutic relationship in a manner that can lead to a successful outcome. The problems stressed revolve around the passive seeking for a new protecting figure who is not only necessary to the patient but for whom the patient is essential. The patient seeks to place the therapist in this dual role, and acceptance of either part can lead to a repetition of the frustraneous relationship to the parent, perhaps offering temporary security which allows the patient to emerge from his psychotic behavior, but usually fated to eventual failure because of the impossibility of filling the patient's needs."—S. Hutter.

1364. Mark, Joseph Colman. The attitudes of mothers of male schizophrenics toward child behavior. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1112-1113.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 124 p., \$1.55, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2776.

1365. Mettler, F. A. (Ed.) (*Coll. Phys. Surg., Columbia U., N. Y.*) Selective partial ablation of the frontal cortex: a correlative study of its effects on human psychotic subjects. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., 1949. xiv, 517 p. \$10.00.—The unfortunate delay in citation of this report does not reflect its importance. It is the result of 43 collaborators representing many disciplines working together to carefully chart any changes subsequent to the various surgical procedures used. Both the experimental and control groups of 24 cases each were drawn from a huge population of chronic psychotic patients on whom all previous therapies had failed. The following list of selected chapters indicates the scope of the work; psychological and psychiatric reports constitute over half of the pages. Mettler, F. A. & Curry, M. A., Nature of the project, 3-26; Pool, J. L., Collins, L. M., Kessler, E., Vernon, L. J. & Feiring, E., Surgical procedure, 34-47; Gambill, P. J., Audiometric findings, 115-116; Shepperd, L. A., Kline, N. S. & Holsopple, J. Q.,

Vestibular function, 117-137; Heath, R. G., Carpenter, M. B., Mettler, F. A. & Kline, N. S., Visual apparatus: visual fields and acuity, color vision, autokinesis, 138-147; Zigarelli, J. F., Electroencephalography, 155-170; Zubin, J., Design of the psychological investigation, 173-177; King, H. E., Intellectual function, 178-207; Stauffer, A. K., Learning and retention, 208-217; King, W. R., Ability to abstract, 218-238; Rashkis, S. R., Word association experiments, 239-253; Clausen, J., Time judgment, 254-256; Young, K. M., Critical flicker frequency, 257-263; Garrison, M., Jr., Affectivity, 264-282; Zubin, J., Rorschach test, 283-295; Beechley, R. M., Rust, R. M., Albert, K., Grimmelmann, I., Hamwi, V., Kirk, V. & Rapport, E., Other tests, 296-301; Landis, C., Garrison, M., Jr., Hamwi, V., Stauffer, A. K., King, H. E. & Young, K. M., Test results one year after operation, 302-305; Landis, C., Psychologic changes following topectomy, 306-312; Heath, R. G., Weber, J. J. & Crandell, A., Psychiatry, 315-429; Pool, J. L., Heath, R. G., Mettler, F. A., & Gass, H. H., Neurology, 430-452; Wolf, A. & Cowen, D., Pathology, 453-472; Mettler, F. A., Anatomy and physiology, 477-491; Landis, C., Psychology, 492-496; Heath, R. G., Psychiatry, 497-502.—C. E. Henry.

1366. Mitsuda, Hisatoshi. On a pedigree of atypical psychoses. *Folia Psychiat. Neurol., Japonica*, 1950, 4, 115-122.—A genetic study of a case of atypical psychoses in which cases of schizophrenia, manic depressive psychosis, and epilepsy occurred in the family.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

1367. Moore, Donald F., Morris, Charles W., Smith, Frank V., Jr., & Lawson, Joe L. Jr. (U. Louisville, Ky.) A program for the treatment of psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis, with special emphasis on the intravenous administration of histamine and nicotinic acid—a preliminary report of 29 cases. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1951, 12, 249-266.—A program of treatment was established for 29 hospitalized patients who demonstrated a constellation of psychiatric and neurological symptoms which were usually attributed to organic brain disease. The treatment methods used were daily intravenous administration of histamine-nicotinic acid, group occupational and recreational therapy, individual and group therapy, electric shock treatment, and case work with the family. Of the 24 patients who finished treatment, one was unimproved and 23 were improved to the point where they were able to make an adequate adjustment at home and demonstrate improvement in affective or cognitive functioning. Spanish, German and French summaries.—G. A. Muench.

1368. Moskowitz, Estelle Witzling. Voice quality in the schizophrenic reaction type. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1114-1115.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 104 p., \$1.30, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2777.

1369. Needleman, Stanley David. Ideational concepts of parental figures in paranoid schizophrenia: an investigation into the relationship between level of adjustment and an area of interpersonal relationships, as measured by four techniques. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1116-1117.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 267 p., \$3.34, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2780.

1370. Perestrello, Marialzira. Consideraciones sobre un caso de esquizofrenia infantil. (Observations on a case of juvenile schizophrenia.) *Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires*, 1950, 7, 487-540.—A child of 14 showing advanced symptoms of schizophrenia was referred for analysis. Contact with the patient was established by means of drawings. In the beginning all drawings were symbolic but gradually direct representation of familiar objects replaced the symbols and enabled him to express some of his conflicts. In spite of the initially poor prognosis improvement was noted.—G. B. Strother.

1371. Redlich, Frederick C. The concept of schizophrenia and its implication for therapy. In Brody, Eugene B., & Redlich, Frederick C. *Psychotherapy with schizophrenics*, (see 27: 1347), 18-38.—The conceptions of schizophrenia held by Kraepelin, E. Bleuler, Adolf Meyer, and various psychoanalysts are discussed. The "organic findings" and the assumption of a basic metabolic disorder in schizophrenia by some investigators are noted. The psychotherapeutic approach and the organic therapies and their effects are evaluated and discussed. 61 item bibliography.—S. Hutter.

1372. Robertson, J. P. S. (Netherne Hospital, Coulsdon, England.) Creativity in a middle-aged psychotic; a clinical case report and discussion. *J. clin. exper. Psychopath.*, 1951, 12, 222-223.—A 51 year old paranoid schizophrenic, who prior to admittance to the mental hospital had never demonstrated esthetic competence, produced significant literary achievements among which were several well-written novels. Although attendance at art group sessions may have helped to release latent talent, the author suggests a more significant factor might be the psychotic illness itself which tended to diminish her self-criticism. If her capacity for critically appraising herself had not been blunted, she would not have embarked on the enterprise of her novels. Therefore, mental disease may directly stimulate a form of aesthetic creativity.—G. A. Muench.

1373. Rojas, Nerio. Psicosis post-emocional. (Post-emotional psychosis.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat., Lima*, 1951, 14, 379-389.—The thesis that there exists post-emotional psychosis is defended by citation of the literature bearing upon the role of emotion in producing organic disturbances which in turn may produce psychotic states. The chain reaction is illustrated with the psychosis of inanition in shipwrecked sailors long awaiting rescue.—F. C. Sumner.

1374. Sackler, Arthur M., Sackler, Mortimer D., Sackler, Raymond R., & Co Tui, The schizophrenias of childhood. *J. clin. exper. Psychopath.*, 1951, 12, 224-239.—5 male and 3 female childhood schizophrenics were treated with histamine over a 3 month period. At the conclusion of treatment, the patients were rated in terms of improvement by the psychiatrist, nurse, psychologist, and parent. The results suggest that the schizophrenic process in children, as in adults, may be favorably influenced by histamine biochemotherapy. The children showing most improvement were approaching the pubertal period and the authors suggest that endogenous endocrine changes may have contributed to the beneficial effects. The findings are discussed in the light of physiodynamic neuroendocrinologic formulations.—G. A. Muench.

1375. Sandison, R. A. The resocialization of the psychiatric case. *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1951, 10, 87-96.—Various methods of promoting the resocialization of the psychiatric patient, particularly the schizophrenic and the psychopath, are described and their effectiveness is appraised. It is considered highly desirable to have the patients belong to and participate in rather small groups. The effectiveness of such therapies as insulin or ECT is greatly increased by having, for example, "insulin groups," in which the patients discuss their treatment in group therapy. Social clubs for discharged patients are also believed to be a factor in preventive recurrence of schizophrenia, but the average post-insulin patient has been found to be rather reluctant to join such a club.—G. E. Copple.

1376. Semrad, Elvin V. Psychotherapy of the psychoses. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 20, 248.—Abstract.

1377. Siegel, Edward Louis. Genetic parallels of perceptual structuring in paranoid schizophrenia: an analysis by means of the Rorschach technique. In *Abstracts of dissertations . . . Clark U. Clark U. Bull.* 1951, 23(203), 53-56.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

1378. Steinfeld, Julius I. (*Forest Sanitarium, Des Plaines, Ill.*) Therapeutic studies on psychotics; a psychological and psychosomatic approach in four papers. Des Plaines: Forest Press, 1951. viii, 262 p. \$3.50.—Four studies, which are begun with a consideration of psychotherapeutic techniques and their rationales, and concluded with a discussion of somatic methods of treatment, observations concerning their biological effects, and theoretical implications. Results of these studies are summarized in many case histories of a wide range of psychotics.—N. M. Locke.

1379. Tait, C. Downing, Jr. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*), & Burns, G. C. Involuntional illnesses; a survey of 379 patients, including follow-up study of 114. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 27-36.—This paper presents a survey of some characteristics of 379 patients who were admitted to a private psychiatric institution during their middle and later years of life. Their illnesses were considered in-

voluntional on the basis of an absence of history of similar episodes before their middle years and no notable evidence of organic mental defects. Attention is focussed on present-day sanitarium management of these patients. A follow-up study includes data on readmissions.—F. W. Snyder.

1380. Wexler, Milton. The structural problem in schizophrenia: the role of the internal object. In Brody, Eugene B., & Redlich, Frederick C. *Psychotherapy with schizophrenics*, (see 27: 1347), 179-215.—A discussion of schizophrenia within a psychoanalytic frame of reference. "... Schizophrenia involves more than a withdrawal of cathexes from external objects, or a break with reality, or simply an inundation of the ego by rampant instinctual forces. The structural aspect of the problem must be understood. We must take into consideration the functioning of the superego and the relationship of this agency to an effective appreciation of reality . . . the clearest meaning of the present data would accord with the conclusion that the schizophrenic ego can frequently be strengthened by the therapist's determined assumption of superego roles."—S. Hutter.

1381. Wilson, Henry. (*London Hospital, London, Eng.*) Problems of schizophrenia. *Practitioner*, 1951, 167, 134-139.—A brief discussion of schizophrenia as to differential diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment is undertaken.—F. C. Sumner.

(See also abstracts 1195, 1541)

PSYCHONEUROSES

1382. Baruk, ———. Hystérie et troubles psychosomatiques. (Hysteria and psychosomatic disorders.) *Bull. Gr. Étud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3, 76-77.—This is a student's summary of a series of lectures as reviewed by the author. The author presents his own method of treatment. "Scopochloralose" consists in the administration of a compound of "chloralose" (chloral and glucose) and scopolamine. The advantages of this treatment are discussed and a description of the technique of administration is given.—D. Bélanger.

1383. Guerra, Luis A. La neurosis. (The neuroses.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat., Lima*, 1951, 14, 236-269.—A general exposition of the neuroses is given commencing with a brief history centering upon (1) a circumscription of the concept of neurosis and a separation of it from other phenomena; and (2) the essential constituents of the neuroses defined generically as alteration in the actualization of the instinctive tendencies. A classification is attempted: actual neuroses (neurasthenia, anxiety neuroses) and psychoneuroses (neurosis of negation, hysteria, compulsion neurosis, phobia). In the former, mainly physiological and psychological factors are involved in etiology while in the latter psychological, i.e. peristatic influences are mainly determinative.—F. C. Sumner.

1384. Leuba, J. Une obsession-phobie toute simple. (Simple obsessive phobia.) *Rev. franç.*

Psychanal., 1951, 15, 558-568.—A ritualistic cleanliness in the handling of milk is traced to jealousy at any early age of the arrival of a female sibling and the desire to poison the latter by urinating in her milk bottle. A brief but effective analysis eliminates the compulsive behavior.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1385. Neumann, Johannes. Zwei Neurosen in der Nachkriegszeit. (Two neuroses in the post-war period.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 858-870.—Life takes its course in a sequence of vital differences. Out of possibilities reality is to materialize. Whether such possibilities will be realized depends upon the emotional pre-disposition which each individual already brings into a given situation. Life is the "jump" in which out of the present the future is called into existence. Prior to the jump a certain amount of indecision is normal. When this moment does not turn into "Kairos" there develops out of the indecision, "the hesitant attitude" or a psychosclerosis. The other possibility: man shies away from any critical evaluation of his situation and throws himself head over heels into something new. Herewith both poles of neurosis formation are outlined. From this standpoint the writer describes 2 cases.—P. L. Krieger.

1386. Rosen, Samuel Richard. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) Vasomotor response in hysteria. *J. Mt. Sinai Hospital, N. Y.*, 1951, 18, 179-190.—The cold pressor test in testing vasomotor responses in mental patients showed consistently low responses including several minus responses in the hystericals. The use of the 2 minute test rather than Hines and Brown's 1 minute test tends to confirm and exaggerate the trends appearing in the 1 minute immersion. The concept of "physiological negativism" is suggested as part of the mechanism of conversion symptom formation.—P. C. Sumner.

1387. Strokina, T. V. Experimental'noe issledovanie vzaimodelstviia pervoi i vtoroi signal'nykh sistem u detei-nevrostikov. (Experimental investigation of the interaction of the first and second signal systems in child neurotics.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defekt.*, 1951, 1, 682-702.—The verbal report of motor responses conditioned to green and blue light is significantly different for nervous and normal children between the ages of 4 to 9. This points to a "disturbance in the interaction of the first and second cortical signal systems."—I. D. London.

(See also abstracts 1187, 1520, 1558)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

1388. Garma, Angel; Bisi, Juan Carlos, & Figueras, Aniceto. Les agressions du surmoi maternel et la régression orale-digestive dans la genèse de l'ulcère gastroduodénal. (Aggressions of the maternal super-ego and oral-digestive regression in the genesis of gastro-duodenal ulcer.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 527-557.—Several cases are cited to support the theory that duodenal ulcer is provoked by the inability of the patient to protect himself from external attack because of his infantile

subjections which must be accepted and interiorized. In this way early parental traumas are prolonged by the patient's super-ego and in turn projected on the esophagus, witness to the partial regression of the genital to the oral-digestive phase.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1389. Groen, J. (U. Amsterdam, Netherlands.) Emotional factors in the etiology of internal diseases. *J. Mt. Sinai Hospital, N. Y.*, 1951, 18, 71-89.—A general orientation to psychosomatic medicine in connection with internal diseases is given. Somatopsychic and psychosomatic disturbances are classified. Causes of psychosomatic internal complaints are discussed under two categories: (1) personality-type which is seen as differing in certain aspects for ulcerative colitis, peptic ulcer and asthma; (2) an emotional conflict situation just preceding the outbreak or recurrence of the disease.—F. C. Sumner.

1390. Hambling, John. Emotions and symptoms in essential hypertension. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 24, 242-253.—"Personality and emotional settings for the outbreak of symptoms are described in detail for six patients with essential hypertension. It emerges from a study of 50 cases that the early symptoms are those of anxiety and its somatic equivalents. A basic character structure is described, and symptom formation is related to an outbreak of anxiety over a loss of dependent security and over the experience of strong resentment amounting in some cases to destructive rage. This arises out of the total life situation; the importance for symptom formation of having had close association with a hypertensive relative or of being frightened by the diagnosis has been overrated. Both the emotional state and the blood vessels may be described as hypertensive. A psychosomatic formula is suggested. The ventilation of anxiety and the encouragement of insight into the emotional situation is the appropriate way to relieve tension and symptoms."—C. L. Winder.

1391. Hambling, John. Psychosomatic aspects of arterial hypertension. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 25, 39-47.—Cases of "arteriolar hypertension" are reviewed to show the relationship between pressure level and topic of conversation in interviews. The role of environmental determinants of pressure is illustrated. The ordinarily aggressive, dominant person may develop hypertension when forced to react in other than the characteristic ways and may have no symptoms. The "typical" hypertensive personality does not apply here and has been derived from the study of symptomatic patients.—C. L. Winder.

1392. Kaminskii, S. D., & Vavchuk, V. I. Novye dannye o funktsional'nom sostoiânii vysshikh otdelov golovnogo mozga v razlichnye stadii gipertonii. (New data on the functional state of the higher divisions of the brain in different stages of hypertension.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defekt.*, 1951, 1, 703-715.—"An understanding of the pathophysiological essence of the various states of hypertension" is attempted

through utilization of conditioned and unconditioned vascular reflexes and employment of "Pavlovian analysis" of the resultant data.—*J. D. London.*

1393. Mitscherlich, Alexander. (U. Heidelberg, Germany.) Über die Reichweite psychosomatischen Denkens in der Medizin. (On the extent of psychosomatic thought in medicine.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 342-358.—A concentrated survey of the most prominent cases in internal medicine, such as bronchial asthma, arterial hypertension, gastro-intestinal disease, diabetes mellitus, central endocrine disturbances, etc., in the German medical literature, toward whose cure psycho-therapy has been widely recognized as having significantly contributed.—*P. L. Krieger.*

1394. Nikolaev, A. P. Uchenie I. P. Pavlova o vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti kak nauchnuiu osnovu razresheniia prakticheskikh zadach akusherstva i ginekologii. (I. P. Pavlov's theory on higher nervous activity as the scientific basis of solution of the practical problems of obstetrics and gynecology.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'.*, 1951, 1, 667-681.—The problems of pregnancy and child birth are discussed from the Pavlovian point of view. "Psychoprophylaxis" is advised to minimize or ward off labor pains. Sleep therapy is recommended for post-operative periods.—*J. D. London.*

1395. Rossier, P. H. (U. Zürich, Switzerland.) Die Fettsucht (obesitas) als psychosomatisches Geschehen. (Obesity as a psychosomatic occurrence.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 18-25.—Obesity is largely a psychosomatic illness which can only be treated by means of psychosomatic therapy involving an education to dietetic self treatment over a period of many months.—*P. L. Krieger.*

1396. Schwartz, Louis A. Psychodynamic aspect of peptic ulcer. *Samiksa*, 1951, 5, 169-188.—The literature on emotion and peptic ulcer is briefly reviewed, and a study of 21 peptic ulcer patients presented. A general psychoanalytic formulation of the dynamic factors involved is presented. 16 references.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

1397. von Weizsäcker, Victor. (U. Heidelberg, Germany.) Psychosomatische Medizin. (Psychosomatic medicine.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 331-341.—Psychosomatic medicine must rely on depth-psychology, or it will lose its meaning. It has been a misfortune that Freud's psychoanalysis was at first mistreated and then not tested, and finally falsified even though it is precisely psychoanalysis which is the source of power of psychosomatics. The bodily as well as the unconscious mental experiences are hidden from consciousness. The fact that now the "bodily" and the "mental" factors are effectively carrying on their activities from seclusion makes depth-psychology, the inseparable sister of organic medicine.—*P. L. Krieger.*

1398. Winter, J. A. Are your troubles psychosomatic? New York: Julian Messner, 1952. x, 222 p. \$3.50.—This discussion of psychosomatic medicine for the layman includes such topics as anxiety and nervous tension, sexual disorders,

respiratory, gastro-intestinal, musculo-skeletal, and glandular ailments, the language of living, exercises in self-awareness, how to overcome pain (without drugs), and how to be happier.—*A. J. Sprow.*

(See also abstract 1545)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

1399. Bräutigam, Walther. Zur epileptischen Wesensänderung. (On change of behavior in epileptics.) *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1951, 9, 523-544.—Behavior patterns of epileptics are illustrated by case histories. In each case, contradictory behavior traits were evident; humility together with dominance; subservience together with aggressiveness; religious feelings together with sadistic enjoyment of injury. Epileptic changes of behavior are understood as compensatory reaction to conscious aggressiveness.—*E. Barschak.*

1400. Conrad, K. (U. Homburg, Saar.) Über den Abbau der differentialen und integralen Gestaltfunktion durch Gehirnläsion. (On the deterioration of the differential and integral Gestalt functions due to brain lesion.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1949, 3, 26-33.—Brain injuries do not alone alter the performances of the subject himself and thereby his environment but imply a deterioration of the subject-object relationship. To express it differently, there is a circular connection of subject and object which becomes structurally changed as a consequence of the brain lesion which at the same time destroys and re-enforces this connection. In this anti-logical situation lies the problem.—*P. L. Krieger.*

1401. Doll, Edgar A. (Devereux Schools, Devon, Pa.) Neurophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 50-53.—Some of the behavior manifestations of early brain damage and a research approach to their systematic evaluation are considered. Various definitions of the term, "neurophrenia," are brought out.—*F. W. Snyder.*

1402. Hughes, J. G. Early detection of cerebral palsy. *J. Pediat.*, 1952, 40, 606-620.—There are a multiplicity of factors which sometimes result in cerebral palsy. Although careful clinical observation is usually sufficient to detect early cerebral damage, more sensitive techniques such as electroencephalography may be needed to detect subliminal damage. It is suggested that follow-up of children known to have sustained brain damage be made with special attention to the integrated research efforts of the obstetrician, pediatrician, neurologist, neurosurgeons, psychometrists and child psychiatrists.—*M. C. Templin.*

1403. Kuhn, R. Étude clinique des démences atrophiques (La maladie d'Alzheimer). (Clinical study of atrophic dementias (Alzheimer's disease.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1951, 1, 301-309.—Alzheimer's disease is histologically and clinically described. The lesions are the same as in senile dementia but of much more serious character. The malady presents itself earlier than the senile diseases and accentuated dementia is observed with the following principal symptoms: disorientation, disturbance in

writing and speech, agnosia and apraxia frequently together with a general rigidity or serious agitation with irritability. English summary.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1404. Leigh, Randolph. Epilepsy and rehabilitation. *J. Rehabil.*, 1952, 18(3), 3-8.—A brief article reviewing the history, clinical characteristics, treatment and rehabilitation of epilepsy. The author indicates that about 25% of those with epilepsy cannot be rehabilitated either because of feeble-mindedness (10%) or because of difficulties in controlling seizures and personality factors (10-15%). While 75 to 80% are potentially rehabilitable, only 20 to 30% are actually self-sustaining.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

1405. Majluf, Emilio. Síntomas obsesivo-compulsivos y epilepsia en la infancia a propósito de un caso clínico. (Obsessive-compulsive symptoms and epilepsy in childhood in respect to a clinical case.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1951, 14, 415-426.—A case is presented of a 10-year old boy who exhibits an association of epilepsy and obsessive-compulsive symptoms. Discussed are its psychopathological, diagnostic and pathogenic problems.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1406. McCall, Raymond Joseph. Psychometric evaluation of Rorschach records in brain-operated patients. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1098-1100.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 47 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2836.

1407. Palmer, M. F. Speech therapy in cerebral palsy. *J. Pediat.*, 1952, 40, 514-523.—The language problems of 100 consecutive cases of cerebral palsy ranged from complete loss of communicative ability to moderately severe disorders. Although the deviate speech behavior varied considerably, one-half of the spastic and rigid groups exhibited aphasia and echolalia. Suggestions for a rehabilitation program are made.—*M. C. Templin.*

1408. Toman, James. E. P. (*U. Utah. Coll. Med., Salt Lake City.*) Neuropharmacologic considerations in psychic seizures. *Neurol.*, 1951, 1, 444-460.—Despite recent major therapeutic success in the control of major seizures (with diphenylhydantoin) and minor attacks (by trimethadione), the psychomotor group has remained refractory even with the partial benefits from Mesantoin and Phenurone. It is suggested that the slow rate of electrical discharge from a seizure focus militates against actual spread of seizure activity, although disrupting the normal electrocerebral activity by these high voltage bursts of impulses. Such seizures may be evoked experimentally in animals by low frequency stimulation. Both clinical and experimental effects of the major antiepileptics are reviewed in some detail.—*C. E. Henry.*

(See also abstracts 1174, 1552)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

1409. Cornell, Clara B. (*Walter Reed Hospital, Washington.*) Psychologic approach to hard of hear-

ing patients. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1950, 1, 203-204.—Discussion, with the patient, of the psychological (personality) problems of persons with hearing loss is emphasized. There is a brief case report of a man with severe deafness who was unaware of his disability.—*W. Fleeson.*

1410. Hobin, John Francis. A follow-up study of two hundred severely disabled veterans of World War II, who received vocational advisement and guidance at the special rehabilitation advisement unit in Worcester, Massachusetts, or in a Veterans Administration hospital. In *Abstracts of dissertations . . . Clark U. Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 164-165.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1411. Kahn, Harris. A comparative investigation of the responses to frustration of normal-hearing and hypacoustic children. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 959-960.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 85 p., \$1.06, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2766.

1412. Lyons, Anita Frances. Evaluation of the personality adjustment of a group of physically handicapped children who received occupational therapy. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 962-963.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 370 p., \$4.63, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2775.

1413. MacGregor, Frances Cooke. (*New York U., New York.*) Some psycho-social problems associated with facial deformities. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 629-638.—Two case histories illustrate the author's thesis that facial disfiguration not only places a person at a social and economic disadvantage but also "can play a powerful role in determining the attitude of the handicapped person toward himself and his own mental health." The majority of 115 patients interviewed centered their complaints around their patterns of interaction between themselves and others.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1414. Slote, Walter Harold. The personality of the psychogenic hard of hearing adult: a comparative study of the personality characteristics of psychogenic hard of hearing adults through the media of objective and projective psychological procedures. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1102-1103.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 294 p., \$3.68, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2784.

(See also abstracts 1192, 1535, 1557)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

1415. Brownell, William A. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) Are we putting research to work? *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 3, 51-60.—". . . Research specialists . . . are accepting and meeting fairly well the responsibility to improve educational practice. . . . Research results are at work in modifying

educational procedures and programs. . . . It is possible to move too quickly from research results to practical application."—*T. E. Newland.*

1416. Marlborough, Margaret Ann. Characteristics of drop-outs of the classes of 1950 and 1951 at the Millbury high school. In *Abstracts of dissertations* . . . *Clark U. Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 173-175.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1417. Moor, Paul. *Heilpädagogische Psychologie. Band I: Grundtatsachen einer allgemeinen pädagogischen Psychologie.* (Psychology of therapeutic pedagogy. Vol. I: Fundamentals of a general pedagogical psychology.) Berne: Hans Huber, 1951, 298 p. Swiss Fr. 22.90.—Therapeutic pedagogy for the abnormal child is dynamically goal-directed toward the complete fulfillment of the individual. In outlining the basic psychology of such an approach, in the first section the author reviews and applies the principal trends in modern psychology. Section 2, the construction of deeper character, deals with the genetic, structural and pedagogical aspects of personality development.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1418. Norton, Dee W. (*U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) & Lindquist, E. F. Applications of experimental design and analysis. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 350-367.—Recently published studies in educational research show "little evidence that the typical educational research worker has achieved a thorough understanding of the experimental design he has employed, or that he is familiar with recent developments in the field of experimental design." In many cases the research studies were characterized by "inadequate or even unintelligible reporting." A total of 50 studies, mostly published between 1948 and 1951, and dealing with matching experiments, control by factorial designs, correlations, and other problems, are reviewed in this article.—*W. W. Brickman.*

1419. Pace, C. Robert, (*Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.*) & Browne, Arthur D. Trend and survey studies. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 337-349.—Although questionnaires are still the main method for the gathering of data, other techniques have been used, especially in the comprehensive, cooperative, and multisponsored survey projects. The recent literature on trends and surveys, 1948-1951, reveals several critical evaluations or research methodology and procedure. The 96 references reviewed in this article deal with surveys of educational practices, conditions and facilities, opinions and judgments, self-surveys and follow-up studies, and other types of fact-finding.—*W. W. Brickman.*

(See also abstract 800)

SCHOOL LEARNING

1420. Coleman, William. The effectiveness of limited training in higher level study skills in an educational psychology course. In *Ohio State U., Abstracts of doctoral dissertations 1949-50*, Columbus,

O., 1951, No. 61, 97-101.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

1421. Hackman, Ray C., & Kershner, Alan M. (*U. Maryland, College Park.*) The determination of criteria of readability. *Tech. Rep.* ONR Contract NR 153-024, (*U. Maryland*), 1951. 60 p.—Readers' judgments of difficulty and relative reading time, as measured by a device developed to measure time without the reader's knowledge, were studied as criteria of readability using the method of paired comparisons and 420 adult subjects. On the basis of judged relative difficulty and relative reading time 11 "hard" and 11 "easy" passages were selected. Predictor variables obtained from the analysis of these passages were studied. A prediction equation using these variables was developed that a *t* value at a high level of significance when applied to criterion passages.—*M. Murphy.*

1422. Jampolsky, Arthur. (*Stanford U., Calif.*) The problem of the poor reader. *California Med.*, 1951, 74, 230-232.—Children who are retarded readers may present a complex problem involving physical impediments, emotional distress, or teaching methods. A child with specific reading disability has spatial confusion, an exaggeration or persistence of a normal childhood tendency to reversal of letters and symbols, ambidexterity, normal intelligence, and poor visual recall of words. Children with these characteristics fail to learn to read in a teaching system in which the main emphasis is on visual associations. Treatment of such reading difficulties, as well as prophylactic measures, is outlined.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

1423. Konski, Virginia Jacobi. An investigation into differences between boys and girls in selected reading readiness areas and in reading achievement. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 919-920.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, 1951, University of Missouri. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 133 p., \$1.66, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publications No. 2891.

1424. Layton, Edna Thompson. A study of the factors associated with failure in the ninth grade of the Hempstead High School. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 924-925.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, 1951, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 162 p., \$2.03, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publications No. 2771.

1425. Love, Theodore Arceola. The relation of achievement in mathematics to certain abilities in problem-solving. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 960-962.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 257 p., \$3.21, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2774.

1426. McKenzie, Helen M. The standardization of an arithmetic-mathematics test in a Midland area. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 22, 73-74.—Abstract.

1427. Mullens, Arthur William. Factors in the scholastic achievement of college students who were gross under-achievers in high school. *Microfilm*

Abstr., 1951, 11, 964-965.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, 1951, University of Missouri. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 341 p., \$4.26, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2895.

1428. Renner, George T. (Columbia U., New York.) *Research as educational experience.* *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1952, 53, 366-374.—Research is a fundamental educational experience. As to the type of material used as the basis of a dissertation there is no restriction. Also, the choice of method depends upon the problem and the material involved. Research projects, however must be original, must yield an extension of human knowledge, and should demonstrate that the student can contribute to knowledge as well as learn what others have contributed.—G. E. Bird.

1429. Ryan, Francis Joseph. *Personality differences between under and over-achievers in college.* *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 967-968.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 62 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2857.

1430. Taylor, Eula Mildred. *A study of the relationship of reading readiness to background factors in a first grade classroom.* In *U. of North Carolina . . . Research in progress.* *U. N. Carolina Rec.*, 1951, 60(492), 91.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1431. Zaragoza, J. *Una lección ensayo de didáctica experimental.* (A pilot lesson of experimental didactics.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedagog. apl.*, Valencia, 1951, 2, 267-278.—An experiment is described by means by which 2 different methods of exposition were compared: narration with names and dates written on the blackboard and narration with localization of names and facts in a sketch. The second method was found to be superior.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

(See also abstracts 1159, 1238, 1522, 1523, 1532, 1544, 1547, 1551, 1560)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

1432. Bonnard, A. J. *La phobie de l'école est-elle un syndrome?* (Is the phobia of school a syndrome?) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 183-185.—7 children (5 boys and 2 girls) from 6½ to 14 years of age, normally intelligent and above, were referred to the clinic on account of phobia of school. The apparent cause in 4 cases was refusal to present themselves at the school to which they had been transferred. The determining cause was unconscious fear on the part of the child of at least one abnormal parent. In 5 cases the mother was the dominant and particularly affected parent. In all the cases one encountered in the normal parent an obvious acceptance of the abnormal tendencies—an acceptance running from tacit acceptance to safeguarding the peace of the household up to complete realization of a *folie à deux*.—F. C. Sumner.

1433. Chase, John Bryant, Jr. *An analysis of the change of interest of one hundred and fifty sec-*

ondary school pupils. In *U. of North Carolina . . . Research in progress.* *U. N. Carolina Rec.*, 1951, 60(492), 70.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1434. Crist, John Richard. *High school dating as a behavior system.* *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 1121-1122.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, University of Missouri. Microfilm of complete manuscript 356 p., \$4.45, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2876.

1435. [DuBois, Cornelius, & Murphy, Charles J.] *The life and opinions of a college class.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1951. xii, 98 p. \$2.50.—A composite portrait of 450 men (61%) of the Harvard class of 1926 based on a 20-page questionnaire containing 134 numbered questions. Reports social and political views, attitudes toward religion, careers and hobbies, incomes and savings, opinions on Harvard and a Harvard education, marital history and home life, and what wives think of Harvard men.—A. J. Sprow.

1436. Folger, John Kenneth. *Racial attitudes and social backgrounds of college freshmen.* In *U. of North Carolina . . . Research in progress.* *U. N. Carolina Rec.*, 1951, 60(492), 296.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1437. Haveman, Ernest, & West, Patricia Salter. *They went to college: the college graduate in America today.* New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1952. x, 277 p. \$4.00.—Questionnaire replies from 9,064 college graduates secured in a *Time* study in 1947 were analyzed by Dr. West and the text of this book was prepared by Haveman. Chapters are devoted to questions of financial status and marriage success of male graduates; similar questions plus that of homemaking for alumnae; attitudes of all graduates, political, social, and toward college; differential picture of graduates with different academic records, with different college financial status, of different types of college, in general vs. specialized education, and of different church affiliations. Seven chapters in the final two parts are devoted to summaries of respondents' letters expressing opinions and attitudes relative to the values of college and of their criticism of colleges. All of the study affords material of value in counseling high school and younger college students.—C. M. Louttit.

1438. McDougall, Cherie Janice. *A study of the problem areas of students of Chapel Hill high school, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.* In *U. of North Carolina . . . Research in progress.* *U. N. Carolina Rec.*, 1951, 60(492), 83.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1439. McGill, Maud Williams. *A study of personality traits among a group of slow-learning pupils and techniques for improving them.* In *U. of North Carolina . . . Research in progress.* *U. N. Carolina Rec.*, 1951, 60(492), 83-84.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1440. Mulligan, Raymond A. (De Pauw U., Greencastle, Ind.) *Socio-economic background and college enrollment.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16,

188-196.—Examination of statistical data concerning students at Indiana University leads the author to conclude that the under-representation of students from farming, semi-skilled, and unskilled groups is due to cultural factors while the under-representation of students from white collar and skilled groups is due to economic factors.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1441. Pfeiffer, Harrison Sumner. Social attitudes of freshmen in Michigan colleges. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 965-967.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 251 p., \$3.14, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2849.

1442. Stone, Carol Larson. (State College of Washington, Pullman.) Sorority status and personality adjustment. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 538-541.—Administration of the Bell Adjustment Inventory to 864 woman college students shows sorority girls to be better adjusted than non-sorority girls. The difference can be explained in part by the fact that sororities recruit members from high income, high social class, well educated groups which are favored on adjustment scores.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

(See also abstracts 1524, 1539, 1561)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

1443. Chapman, Guy. (Tulare County (Calif.) Schools.) Patterns of the slow developer. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 3, 122-125.—Recounting "the unique characteristics of these individuals that classify them as candidates for a special class.—*T. E. Newland.*

1444. Lohman, Victor Louis. Exceptional children in the non-urban public elementary schools of Boone County: their incidence and the distribution of multiple exceptions. In *Abstr. of dissertations . . . U. of Missouri, 1946-1950. U. Missouri Bull.*, 1952, 53(5), 89-90.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation.

(See also abstract 1417)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

1445. Carter, Harold D. (U. California, Berkeley.) Should college students be told their intelligence test scores? *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 3, 66-73.—The ACE Psychological Test was administered to 123 volunteers of 160 upper division students enrolled in a class in educational psychology. Their national norm centile scores (Q, L and Total) were given individually to the students, with the further possibility provided for individual discussion of the test results. Of 100 students answering a questionnaire regarding the procedure, 91 indicated that they favored such a practice, and 69 indicated that they did not find out anything they did not already know. The opinion is tentatively expressed in favor of giving students their test scores.—*T. E. Newland.*

1446. Dodson, Leigh M. (Los Angeles (Calif.) City Coll.) Analysis of student personnel problems

and counseling practices at junior college level. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 3, 118-121.—A fact-packed digest of a dissertation reporting on an analysis of the records of 1401 randomly selected graduates (708 males, 693 females) from 33 of 35 Los Angeles high schools, followed for 2.5 years, with respect to attendance, withdrawals, counseling services rendered, educational performance and patterns, scholastic performance in later institutions attended, employment services needed and rendered, and factors related to academic success.—*T. E. Newland.*

1447. Gratiot-Alphandéry, H., & Lézine, I. Traitement des troubles du caractère en milieu scolaire. (Treatment of character disorders in the school environment.) *Enfance*, 1951, 4, 186-188.—From examination and observation over several years in a school environment of 278 children from 5 to 15 years of age, having slight character disturbances, the authors are of the opinion that such children can be helped by the teachers in the school by satisfying their need for love, affective warmth, success and encouragement, that the school affords opportunities and contacts sufficiently varied and numerous to provide not only affective but intellectual compensations which have been denied the child at home. A plea is made for teamwork of teacher, psychologist and psychiatrist in this connection.—*F. C. Sumner.*

1448. Hatch, Raymond N. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) Guidance services in the elementary school. Dubuque: Wm. C. Brown Co., 1951. vi, 113 p. \$1.50.—Two objectives are apparent: (1) an attempt to clarify guidance terminology and to identify the role of guidance in the elementary school; and (2) a number of practical suggestions are offered for use in developing an elementary school guidance program. The booklet is divided into 5 units: (1) the why and what of guidance services; (2) the pupil inventory service; (3) the informational service; (4) the counseling service; and (5) initiating a program of guidance service.—*S. M. Amatora.*

1449. Horn, Carl Meads. A survey of guidance services and practices in Michigan public schools. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 912-913. Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, 1951, Michigan State College. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 228 p., \$2.85, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2706.

1450. Kremen, Benjamin G. (Fresno State Coll., Calif.) Evaluation of the guidance services in the high schools of Fresno County. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1952, 3, 80-83.—By means of a check list of 150 items representing "practices generally considered desirable by authorities in guidance," the guidance programs in the 16 county high schools were evaluated (1) independently by from four to six persons in each school, (2) by a consensus of such judgments, (3) independently by the author, and then, finally, (4) by a consensus of (2) and (3). Findings and recommendations are presented.—*T. E. Newland.*

1451. Lloyd-Jones, Esther. (Columbia U., New York.) *Leadership in guidance. Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1952, 53, 359-365.—Different types of leader include the status leader, the expert, the atlas, and the chain reaction. In the preparation of leaders, Teachers College concentrates on group development courses, situational cases, field work and internships, also student evaluation in the educational program, in each course and in the department as a whole. Education requires leadership; but there are different ideas of leadership, each of which affects the way the individual operates.—G. E. Bird.

1452. Moreno, Ricardo. *Orientación profesional. (Professional counseling.) Rev. Educ., La Plata*, 1951, 1, 37-47.—Presents, for parents and educators, some of the problems met by the counseling service provided at the end of the elementary school level in Buenos Aires. Among them are personality studies, scholarship awards and information service.—P. Roca.

1453. Rothney, John W. M., & Mooren, Robert L. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) *Sampling problems in follow-up research. Occupations*, 1952, 30, 573-578.—As a result of four mailings and personal visits, a 100% return was obtained from 690 graduates of four high schools. The returns are analyzed by sex, rank in class, amount of counseling while in school, intelligence test scores, post-school activities, and other criteria. It is concluded that incomplete samples of populations in follow-up studies produce biased data.—G. S. Speer.

1454. Yates, J. W. *An evaluative follow-up of clients of the University of Missouri Counseling Bureau. Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 949-950.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, 1951, University of Missouri. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 137 p., \$1.71, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2905.

(See also abstracts 1241, 1437, 1521)

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

1455. Basiul, Walter Joseph. *A study of the efficiency of subscores of the American Council on Education Psychological Examination in the differential prediction of college grades. In Abstracts of dissertations . . . Clark U. Clark U. Bull.*, 1951, 23(203), 155-156.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1456. Beezhold, F. W. *The use of the second language as a medium for a mathematical achievement and a scientific information test. Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res., Johannesburg*, 1951, 3(3), 9-18.—64 Afrikaans speaking and 163 English speaking potential aircrew members with roughly the same school training in mathematics were matched, using a regression technique, to take account of a superiority of the English speaking group on other tests than the 2 being studied. After matching, the performance of the Afrikaans speaking group was still significantly poorer on the mathematical achievement and scientific information tests which were administered only in English. It is hypothesized

that being unacquainted with the meaning of specific terms rather than the general lack of knowledge of the second language is the handicap involved.—T. E. Lindbom.

1457. Dixon, Paul Thurston. *Scholastic achievement of students admitted to the University of Missouri on the basis of performance on Tests of General Educational Development. In Abstr. of dissertations . . . U. of Missouri, 1946-1950. U. Missouri Bull.*, 1952, 53(5), 40-43.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation.

1458. Edmonson, Lawrence Davis. *Comparative analysis of a test battery used for the prediction of scholastic success at the University of Missouri. In Abstr. of dissertations . . . U. of Missouri, 1946-1950. U. Missouri Bull.*, 1952, 53(5), 45-47.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation.

1459. Educational Testing Service. *A summary of statistics on Selective Service College Qualification Test of May 26, 1951, June 16, 1951, June 30, 1951, July 12, 1951. Princeton, N. J.: Author, 1952. (Statistical Report 52-1.)* 71 p. (Limited distribution.)—The statistical program designed to supply quantitative information for the immediate operation of the Selective Service College Qualification Test program and to assist in future development of the testing program and of the student deferment plan is divided into 4 areas: statistical activities in testing program operations; test characteristics; test performance of subgroups of registrants; and relation between test scores and college grades. Parallel technical appendices present more detailed results and technical notes on key concepts and procedures.—A. J. Sprow.

1460. Hillebrand, Max J. *Zum Problem eines psychologischen Prüfverfahrens beim Übergang zur höheren Schule. (The problem of psychological testing upon transfer to high-school.) Psychol. Rdsch.* 1950, No. 1, 291-299. In place of the limited intelligence testing of the old type the emphasis must be placed upon the capacity of development as determined by a comprehensive personality diagnosis.—P. L. Krieger.

1461. Himmelweit, Hilde T., & Summerfield, Arthur. *Student selection—an experimental investigation: III. Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1951, 2, 340-351.—This concluding article (see 26: 542) of a series on the use of psychological tests in student selection compares under achievers with over achievers (identified by discrepancies between intelligence test scores and academic examination results). Under achievers are found to be less well informed, more restricted in interests, to take less part in university activities, to have more materialistic attitude toward future occupations. Suggestions are offered concerning the way in which psychological testing programs may be established and applied to student selection.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1462. Nair, Ralph Kenneth. *Predictive value of standardized tests and inventories in industrial arts teacher education. In Abstr. of dissertations . . .*

U. of Missouri, 1946-1950. U. Missouri Bull., 1952, 53(5), 104-105.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation.

1463. Ryan, Suler Eldon. Some characteristics of the 1948 freshman class at the University of Missouri and the relation of these characteristics to academic success. In *Abstr. of dissertations . . . U. of Missouri, 1946-1950. U. Missouri Bull.*, 1952, 53(5), 117-118.—Abstract of Ed. D. dissertation.

1464. Sánchez-Jiménez, Julián. Ensayo de las técnicas de medida objetiva del trabajo escolar en el grupo de niños de Nuestra Señora de Begonia de los Altos Hornos. (An essay on objective measurement techniques of school achievement at the school for boys Our Lady of Begonia, Altos Hornos.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedagog. apl., Valencia*, 1951, 2, 219-241.—A report is made of the objective measurement of school achievement at the above mentioned school. The following scheme was followed: psychometric measurement using Ballard's group test and Terman-Merrill revision of the Binet; scholarship, comprising both instrumental and formative material; and a synthesis of the average values in verbal and abstract materials. Results are presented in tables and figures. English summary. 8 references.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

1465. Shoemaker, George Keith. A follow-up of certain college transfer students who were scholastically deficient on admission to the University of Missouri. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 969-970.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, 1951, University of Missouri. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 118 p., \$1.48, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2902.

1466. Thorndike, Robert L. (*Columbia U., New York*). Tests as research instruments. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1951, 21, 450-462.—The 80 studies, published during 1948-1951 and reviewed in this article, do not yield "any instances of especially noteworthy advance in test invention or test theory." However, there has been substantial progress "in consolidating and organizing test doctrine for the user, and certain ones of the new tests will undoubtedly give good service." The various researches are considered under the categories of item analysis, reliability and homogeneity, cross validation, differential prediction, and the like.—W. W. Brickman.

1467. Westover, Henry Tudor. Performance of veterans on the college level General Educational Development Tests at the University of Missouri. In *Abstr. of dissertations . . . U. of Missouri, 1946-1950. U. Missouri Bull.*, 1952, 53(5), 152-154.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation.

(See also abstract 1485)

EDUCATIONAL STAFF PERSONNEL

1468. Byrnes, Arthur Francis. A study of job satisfactions and dissatisfactions of teachers in selected schools of Indiana. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 885-887.—Abstract of Ed.D. dissertation, 1951, New York University. Microfilm of complete

manuscript, 234 p., \$2.93, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2755.

1469. Hoehn, Arthur John. A study of social status differentiation in the classroom behavior of nineteen third grade teachers. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 910-912.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, University of Illinois. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 201 p., \$2.51, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2716.

1470. Kluckhohn, Clyde. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Student-teacher. In *Hughes, M. M., The people in your life*, (See 27: 1158), 158-181.—Schools have absorbed some functions from both the family and the church. Because the handling of these functions is closely watched, teachers need a great deal of self-understanding, for to many the teaching role is a substitute for motherhood. Her role should be "somewhat between that of the psychiatrist and that of the parent." The student needs emotional support but he must not become too dependent. If schools "are to be real agencies for mental health, the economic and social place of the teacher in the community must be improved."—C. R. Adams.

1471. Stephenson, Chester Mark. A study of the attitudes toward Negroes of white prospective school teachers. In *Ohio State Univ. Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1949-50, 1952, No. 62*, 469-475.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

1472. Blaum, R. Psychotechnische Prüfungen und psychotechnische Betreuung. (Psychotechnical tests and psychotechnical confidence.) In *Ehlers, G. & Valentiner, Th. Eignung für Schule und Beruf*, (see 27: 1242), 25-29.—The history and future of industrial psychology is surveyed and evaluated.—R. Tyson.

1473. Elmer, Glaister A. (*Human Resources Research Institute, Maxwell Field Air Base, Montgomery, Ala.*) Maintaining rapport necessary for reliability in industrial research. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 91-93.—"When sufficient time and effort are spent with management and with labor groups to establish rapport, complete cooperation may be maintained throughout" an industrial research study. Suggestions are offered concerning the degree of involvement of the participant observer.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1474. Heneman, H. G., Jr., (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis*). Fox, H., & Yoder, D. Patterns of manpower mobility: Minneapolis, 1948. Part I in *Minnesota manpower mobilities*, Bulletin 10, October, 1950, \$1.00. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1950, 1-28.—Mobility of manpower was a result of the industrial revolution. In Minneapolis, using household income, age, sex, and formal education as criteria, only age was consistently significant as a factor in all types of mobility. Employee reports on wages, job assignment, and dates of employment were more reliable than householders'

reports. New jobs were found most frequently through personal applications and aid from friends.—C. G. Browne.

1475. Heneman, H. G., Jr., (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Green, J. L., & Stieber, J. Differential short-run labor mobilities: St. Paul, 1941-42. Part II in *Minnesota manpower mobilities*, Bulletin 10, October, 1950, \$1.00. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1950, 29-52.—6 types of mobility were measured in the St. Paul labor force of 119,000 individuals: (1) occupation, (2) employer, (3) industry, (4) residence, (5) employment status, (6) labor market status. The sample included 1,200 working persons from 800 households. Residence shifts were about 5 times as numerous as other changes. Males were more mobile than females. Other results are discussed and a comparison is made with the results of similar studies.—C. G. Browne.

1476. U. S. Office of Naval Research. Proceedings of the Conference on Scientific Manpower: 118th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Philadelphia, December 1951. Washington: Office Naval Research, 1952. 81 p.—Papers read at the Conference are presented in 3 sections: supply and demand, post-baccalaureate training, and selection techniques. Speakers in the first section dealt with scientific manpower in Russia, support of graduate training, scientists and engineer requirements and resources, and supply and demand for social scientists. Three papers in section 2 deal with graduate training in science and engineering. The three papers of section 3 are separately abstracted in entries no. 1484; 1485; 1512.—C. M. Louttit.

1477. Waite, William W. Personnel administration. In Holtzman, Robert S., & Livingston, A. Kip, (Eds.), *Big business methods for the small business*. New York: Harper, 1952, 64-96.—The possibilities and methods of personnel administration in a small business are discussed in answers to a series of questions dealing with topics: definition, job analysis, job evaluation, employment, training, wages and working conditions, safety and health, supervision, etc.—C. M. Louttit.

1478. Walker, C. R. (Yale U. New Haven, Conn.) *Steeltown; an industrial case history of the conflict between progress and security*. New York: Harper, 1950. 284 p. \$4.50.—This monograph reports the results of a study of the social and psychological effects of a decision by management of the National Tube Co. to close its plant at Elwood, Pa. The report is concerned with the "basic principles of human behavior under the impact of technological change." Case study was the major method of analysis.—J. E. Horrocks.

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

1479. Arbous, A. G. The validation of test procedures for the selection and classification of administrative personnel; summary of report. *Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res., Johannesburg*, 1951, 3(1), 27-33.—This is an outline-form summary of a report

which appeared earlier as a separate publication.—T. R. Lindbom.

1480. Bass, Bernard Morris. Comparison of the leaderless group discussion and the individual interview in the selection of sales and management trainees. In *Ohio State U., Abstracts of doctoral dissertations 1949-50*, Columbus, O., 1951, No. 61, 29-30.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

1481. Beezhold, F. W. Some observations in connection with test-intercorrelations obtained from the the 1950 officer cadet selection. *Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res., Johannesburg*, 1951, 3(1), 40-45.—Intercorrelations of the tests "AF, B, H, M, G, Mathematical Achievement, KF, Leaderless group, Assigned Leadership, Group Discussion and a Sociometric Test" and ratings ". . . made for Stability, Sport Achievement and Sociability" found on a group of 30 who were selected for Cadet officer training, are presented and discussed.—T. R. Lindbom.

1482. Bernard, M. Sélection du personnel dans une grande entreprise de transports. (Personnel selection in a large transportation firm.) *Bull. Gr. Etud. Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 4(1-2), 46-53.—This is a summary of the general organization for the guidance and selection of the personnel of the S.T.C.R.P. (Société des Transports en Commun de la Région Parisienne). Results are presented by the author as a confirmation of the value of the system as an economical accident prophylaxis. This success is responsible for the extension of psychotechnical methods to the selection of other professional groups by the direction of the Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens. A few of these applications are reported.—A. Pinard.

1483. Carmichael, Leonard, & Mead, Leonard C. (Eds.) (Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.) *The selection of military manpower: a symposium*. Washington, D. C.: National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, 1951. iii, 269 p. \$2.50. (Publ. no. 209).—This report presents the 24 papers read at the symposium held on April 12-14, 1951 together with the formal and informal discussion of those papers. "In general the book is to be thought of as the report of materials presented in a working discussion and not as a definitely re-written treatise on the topics considered." The original papers included are: M. H. Trytten, Mobilization and use of scientific manpower; Frank A. Geldard, Human resources aspects of selection and classification of military manpower; Wallace O. Fenn, Medical aspects of military manpower selection; Meredith B. Givens, General nature of manpower utilization problem; Ernest J. McCormick, Job requirements and manpower utilization; William S. Stone, Measuring men for useful assignment; Robert A. Bell, Medical screening (physical standards) and its relation to service requirements and to retirement; Harold G. Wolff, Morale and capacity for endurance; P. E. McDowell, Experience of the U. S. S. New Jersey; Lynn E. Baker, The application of selection and training practices to military problems; John C.

Whitehorn, History and practices concerning the health standards for psychiatric abnormalities; Clements C. Fry, A study of the rejection causes, success and subsequent performance of special groups; Richard H. Eanes, Standards used by Selective Service and a follow-up of neuropsychiatric rejectees in World War II; Frederick R. Wulsin, Manpower contributions of anthropology; Margaret Mead, Contributions of cultural anthropology; Marion W. Richardson, Differential selection and classification; Robert Y. Walker, Selection for environmental adaptation; Edward F. Adolph, Some physiological aspects of selection; John C. Flanagan, Results of research on current selection techniques; Donald E. Baier, Screening and initial classification; Lloyd G. Humphreys, Criteria research; Robert L. Thorndike, General techniques in research areas; Willard Machle, Implications for physical standards and psychiatric screening; Dael Wolfe, Implications for policy. The last three papers are summaries and interpretations of the conference. The central theme which recurs again and again is the necessity for selection for classification in, rather than elimination from, the military services if best possible use is to be made of limited manpower.—C. M. Louttit.

1484. Chauncey, Henry. (*Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.*) **The Selective Service College Qualification Test.** In *ONR, Proceed. Conf. Scient. manpower*, (see 27: 1476), 57-67.—Brief summary of the development of this test and of results from 339,000 candidates in 1951. Percentages getting the critical score of 70 varied by college class, geographic location, major field, and individual colleges. Correlation of test scores and rank in class for 6 groups ranged from .37 to .53. The percentage of students eligible for deferment because of class standing, test score, or both varied by geographic region and by major field of study.—C. M. Louttit.

1485. Lapp, Claude J. (*National Research Council, Washington, D. C.*) **The selection of fellows.** In *ONR, Proceed. Conf. Scient. Manpower*, (see 27: 1476), 68-73.—The author describes procedures used by NRC fellowship boards in selecting persons to whom awards are to be made. The procedures involve individual and group ratings of biographical and credential data submitted in application. While no definitive studies have been made of the validity of the methods, the successful careers of those granted fellowships indicates that few errors in inclusion have been made.—C. M. Louttit.

1486. Nelson, John Howard. **A study of relationships between achievement of stenographers and typists on the National Business Entrance Tests and their performance in beginning positions.** *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 938-939.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951 New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 182 p., \$2.28, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publications No. 2781.

1487. Sichel, H. S. **A validation of the boss boy selection procedure.** *Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res.*,

Johannesburg, 1951, 3(2), 20-29.—Using as subjects 234 boss boy trainees selected by the mine manager, a combination of a performance test screening battery made up of discs, formboard, cube, and tripod, and a leaderless group test was set up for the selection of boss boys for a gold mining company. A multiple R of .67 is reported. This selection procedure reduced the wastage rate in boss boy training from 17%, using the mine manager's selection, to 4%.—T. R. Lindbom.

1488. Sutton, R. V., & Mitchell, L. **Preliminary report on the validation of aptitude tests for the selection of article clerks.** *Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res.*, *Johannesburg*, 1951, 3(1), 4-13.—64 accountants and accountants-in-training who had written the first in a series of 4 qualifying examinations for entry into the profession were tested. Of 7 tests used, an intelligence test, a language test, Gottschaldt Figures Test, and Thurstone's Areas Test were included in the final battery. A multiple R of .464 is reported with the criterion of score on the qualifying examination. For a group of 36 subjects who had completed the second qualifying examination a multiple R of .759 (uncorrected) is reported between examination score and a battery made up of the intelligence test, mechanical comprehension test, arithmetic achievement test, and progressive matrices.—T. R. Lindbom.

(See also abstract 1459)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

1489. Andrews, Robert O., & Christensen, Harold T. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) **Relationship of absence of a parent to courtship status: a repeat study.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 541-544.—Results of a questionnaire study of courtship behavior (among college students) do not confirm the earlier finding of Winch that males with father missing from the home tend to manifest a lower level of courtship behavior than males with both parents present. The authors propose that dating history is more meaningful than "the more static measure of degree of courtship behavior."—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1490. Arbous, A. G. **Research into absenteeism, labour-turnover and accidents at a large industrial corporation; summary of report.** *Bull. Nat. Inst. pers. Res.*, *Johannesburg*, 1951, 3(1), 16-26.—This is an outline-form summary of a report which appeared earlier as a separate publication.—T. R. Lindbom.

1491. Babchuk, Nicholas, (*Washington U., Seattle.*) & Goode, William J. **Work incentives in a self-determined group.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 679-687.—A case study of a small work group—a sales force in one department of a retail store—which had "ideal" working conditions, high production (sales), yet low morale in 1941 portrays the process by which the group established informal work practices serving to raise morale and maintain production at a high level. In the process, the work unit made and executed decisions ordinarily con-

sidered managerial. Theoretical points are brought out by comparing this case with a previously published case report of another low-morale work unit.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

1492. Bartemeier, Leo H. (Georgetown U., Washington, D. C.) Employer-employee. In *Hughes, M. M., The people in your life*, (See 27: 1158), 209-227.—Any dissatisfied worker, particularly a father, "creates an emotionally unhealthy climate in his family." No employee works for money alone, and his morale and efficiency depend greatly upon the emotional satisfactions associated with his job. In his association with an employer, a worker experiences "varying quantities of emotion that belong to the original child-parent relationship." Unresolved childhood conflicts "give rise to many disturbed relationships between employees and their employers" although rarely recognized for what they are. The best workers are those whose employers appreciate that "love is always more important to human beings than any wages they may earn."—*C. R. Adams.*

1493. Canter, Ralph Raymond, Jr. An experimental study of a human relations training program. In *Ohio State U., Abstracts of doctoral dissertations 1949-50*, Columbus, O., 1951, No. 61, 59-65.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation.

1494. Davey, Harold W., (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) Contemporary collective bargaining. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1951. xi, 532 p. \$5.00.—Problems and policies in collective bargaining are analyzed in this book. The analysis is chiefly around major problems of continuing significance, with emphasis on the plant level of relationships, and with some consideration of the larger social and political relationships. Many specific negotiations and agreements are discussed and the book is annotated throughout.—*H. F. Rothe.*

1495. Robinson, H. Alan, & Hoppock, Robert. Job satisfaction researches of 1951. *Occupations*, 1952, 30, 594-598.—23 papers on various aspects of job satisfaction are reviewed.—*G. S. Speer.*

1496. Smith, Nelle Van D. Human relations: labor and management. N. Y.: Exposition Press, 1951. 136 p. \$3.00.—In the first 9 chapters, or 73 pages, problems in human relations are described and defined. Examples are taken from all walks of life, and particularly from the industrial world. The following 11 chapters describe the successes of various management and labor leaders and show how these leaders are skillful in their applications of sound human relations. The book is essentially anecdotal without annotation or supporting references.—*H. F. Rothe.*

1497. Zeleny, Charles E., & Smith, Robert G., Jr. Attitudes of air training command airmen toward various aspects of Air Force life. *USAF. Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 51-31, 1951. v, 22 p.—As part of a larger study of airmen's morale, attitudes of a 20% sampling were recorded. The report deals with housing, food and medical

services, squadron administration, career guidance, work, military-civilian relationships, non-segregation, combat duty, special AF services, and selected training problems. Over two-thirds "expressed generally favorable attitudes." Results are offered to aid training and other operational personnel.—*R. Tyson.*

(See also abstract 1060)

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

INDUSTRY

1498. Beverly, Robert F., & Kausler, Donald H. (Aircraft Observer Training Res. Lab., Mather AFB, Calif.) The effect of practice on circular error and its components in visual bombing. *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.* 52-10, 1952, 4 p.—An analysis was made of changes in bombing circular error during training for three bombing classes. For all three classes there was a marked reduction in the range component of circular error. For two of the classes the deflection error increased slightly with training.—*W. F. Grether.*

1499. Broadbent, D. E. (Applied Psych. Res. Unit., Cambridge, England.) The twenty dials and twenty lights test under noise conditions. *Med. Res. Council, A.P.U. Report* 160/51, Oct. 1951. 8 p.—Performance upon a complex display-control arrangement suffered when subjects were exposed to moderately intense noise surroundings (100 db). When the dials were replaced by lamps, and the subject was merely required to indicate the presence or absence of a light, the deleterious effect of noise was negligible. "Consequently it would seem that the presence of or absence of a noise effect on a task of this general type is a function of the . . . difficulty of the task."—*I. Pollack.*

1500. Dombrowsky, H. Eignungsprüfungen und Unfallhäufigkeit. (Aptitude tests and accident frequency.) In *Ehlers, G. & Valentiner, Th. Eignung für Schule und Beruf*, (see 27: 1242), 29-36.—The effectiveness of selection for accident-free individuals is explained and supported by statistical evidence.—*R. Tyson.*

1501. Forbes, T. W. Speed, headway, and volume relationships on a freeway. Los Angeles: University of California, Inst. Transport. Traffic Engineer., 1951. 24 p. (Reprint No. 13).—Photographic speed measurements on about 40,500 cars, obtained for the writer's previous investigation, suggested the practical and theoretical value of studying speed, headway, and volume relationships on a six-lane freeway. Detailed findings are reported. 16 figures, 3 tables.—*R. Tyson.*

1502. Gerathewohl, Siegfried J. (School Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Tex.) Investigation of perceptual factors involved in the interpretation of PPI scope presentations: literature and introduction. Randolph Field, Tex.: *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med.*, 1950. (Proj. No. 21-24-009, Rep. No. 1). iii,

17 p.—This report surveys the literature dealing with (1) tests for the selection of radar operators, (2) psychological experiments on radar visibility, and (3) perceptual problems of PPI-scope (Plan Position Indicator) interpretation. Tests for the selection of radar operators have generally yielded validity coefficients too low to be of much use. Investigations of the visibility of radar scopes have been mainly concerned with the physical and psychophysical aspects of the problem. There have been no investigations of the perceptual processes involved in scope interpretation from the gestalt point of view. Several basic problems which need study are pointed out.—A. Chapanis.

1503. Hake, Harold W., & Garner, W. R. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The effect of presenting various numbers of discrete steps on scale reading accuracy. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 358-366.—The methodology of information theory applied to determine the minimum number of different pointer positions which can be presented in a standard interpolation interval to transmit the maximum amount of information about the event continuum being represented, is discussed.—A. K. Solars.

1504. Mackworth, N. H. Some recent studies of human stress from a marine and naval viewpoint. *Trans. Inst. Mar. Engrs.*, 1952, 64, 1-10.—The author reviews the extensive work of the Applied Psychology Research Unit on human engineering problems. A wide range of problems is considered, e.g., effect of high temperatures and humidities upon muscular work performance; effect of low temperatures and wind speed on numbness; effect of noise on visual search performance; visual displays; manual controls; and, decision taking problems.—I. Pollack.

1505. Miller, Robert B. Recommendations on designing electronics equipment for the job of maintenance. *USAF. Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 51-33, 1951, vii, 18 p.—Increasing technical complexity of military equipment has focused attention on simplifying maintenance and organizing maintenance personnel. Initiating a larger project, the report outlines the problem. Maintenance requirements can be anticipated and provided for in 3 ways: (1) proper design; (2) job analysis applied to maintenance; (3) recording maintenance operations during prototype testing.—R. Tyson.

1506. Ward, T. H. G. The psychological relationship between man and aircraft. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 24, 283-290.—The problems considered are those of the attitudes of pilots toward airplanes, the nature of gratifications derived from flying, the significance and psychological functions of rituals in flying, and the possible implications and applications of knowledge in these areas. "The whole attitude of man to machine seems to me to be just as important as his performance and no doubt his performance is to a large extent dependent on these attitudes."—C. L. Winder.

(See also abstracts 841, 876, 877, 879, 917, 1149, 1525, 1546)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

1507. Britt, Stuart Henderson. Advertising. In Holtzman, Robert S., & Livingston, A. Kip. (Eds.), *Big business methods for the small business*. New York: Harper, 1952, 125-154.—Advertising is valuable for small as well as large businesses. The author reviews problems and methods of advertising in answers to questions askable by small businessmen. Attention is devoted to research testing advertising and marketing.—C. M. Louttit.

1508. Elmicke, Victor William. A study of the effect of intensive sales training experience upon the measured abilities and personality characteristics of salesman-candidates. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 951-952.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 217 p., \$2.71, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2757.

1509. Wenzel, Bernice M. (Barnard Coll., New York.) Reliability of women's ratings of perfume and factors affecting such ratings. *Proc. Sci. Sect. Toilet Goods Ass.*, 1951, No. 16, 4-10.—14 young women judged 12 perfume compounds as pleasant or unpleasant on 12 different days to provide data testing the hypothesis that women's affective judgments for perfume are reliable. The 12 compounds actually were 2 cost levels of 6 types. Analysis of variance of results showed that the responses were consistent from day to day but varied with type and cost of perfume as well as with subjects. Audience discussion is appended.—B. M. Wenzel.

(See also abstract 1477)

PROFESSIONS

1510. Ahlberg, Clark D., & Honey, John C. (Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.) Attitudes of scientists and engineers about their government employment. Syracuse, N. Y.: Syracuse University Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, 1950. ii, 223 p.—To investigate the attitudes about their experiences a questionnaire was mailed to 673 scientists and engineers who had voluntarily left 16 government laboratories during 1948. 335 persons replied. This volume describes attitudes concerning a wide variety of issues related to employment by the government as a scientist or an engineer and also sets forth recommendations as to the ways in which the government may take action to assure a sufficient future supply of well-trained research and development personnel.—N. L. Gage.

1511. Booth, George Wythe, Jr. The accuracy of perception of time and space as a factor in athletic achievement. In *U. of North Carolina . . . Research in progress*. U. N. Carolina Rec., 1951, 60(492), 99.—Abstract of Master's thesis.

1512. Flanagan, John C. (American Institute for Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.) Measuring research effectiveness. In *ONR, Proceed. Conf. Scient. Manpower*, (see 27: 1476), 74-80.—The critical incident technique was used to analyze the effectiveness of

research workers. Analysis of some 3000 incidents secured from 500 research supervisors provided 8 categories of critical behavior for research workers: formulating problems and hypotheses; planning and designing investigations; conducting investigation; interpreting results; preparing reports; administering research projects; accepting organizational responsibility; and accepting personal responsibility. This analysis is being used in developing methods, including tests, for evaluating research effectiveness.—C. M. Louttit.

1513. Gilbert, Harry B. An evaluation of certain procedures in the selection of camp counselors based on objective test data as predictive of practical performance. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11, 953-954.—Abstract of Ph.D. dissertation, 1951, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 219 p., \$2.74, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publication No. 2761.

1514. Lane, Robert E. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Government regulation and the business mind. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1951, 16, 163-173.—Content analysis of a state manufacturers association publication over 10 years displays attitudes, themes of criticism and approval, and their trends with respect to government regulatory measures. The author shows, among other findings, that critical references to specific regulatory acts, tend to disappear after 10 years and that criticism of regulatory measures in general have tended to focus on "public detriment" rather than upon "poor administration" in more recent years. Policy implications of the content analysis technique for the regulatory administrator are specified.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

1515. Rice, Otis R. (St. Luke's Hospital, New York.) Pastor-parishioner. In Hughes, M. M., *The people in your life*, (See 27: 1158), 228-248.—Pastoral care requires 3 basic attitudes: "deep and abiding reverence for the integrity of the parishioner . . . a deep and abiding faith in the forces and resources of life . . . understanding." Understanding the meaning of a parishioner's behavior, his feelings and his needs, leads to trained listening and observation, rather than condemnation or moralizing. Many pastors would profit greatly from psychoanalysis. Their need for analysis "is somewhat parallel to the like need on the part of social workers and physicians."—C. R. Adams.

1516. Roe, Anne. A psychological study of eminent biologists. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1951, 65(14), iii, 68 p.—This monograph contains data from the life histories of 20 eminent American-born and trained biologists. In addition, results from three psychological tests (Rorschach, TAT, and a verbal-spatial-mathematical test) are included. Evidence of deficits in what are ordinarily looked upon as parent-child relationships is present in 40% of the cases, while strong devotion to their chosen field of endeavor to the extent that it has become the dominant interest of their lives is essentially a uni-

versal characteristic of this group. The anatomists and physiologists appear to have highest verbal test performance while geneticists and biochemists are better in the spatial or mathematical tests. Rorschach findings point to increased W and Dr with some restriction in M which was not accompanied by general restriction in the movement area. The clinical picture indicates stubbornness and persistence and low interest in interpersonal relationship.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1517. Yerbury, Edgar C., Holzberg, Jules D., & Alessi, Salvatore L. (Connecticut State Hosp., Middletown.) Psychological tests in the selection and placement of psychiatric aides. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 91-97.—The Revised Beta Examination and Multiple Choice Rorschach were administered to 113 psychiatric aides who were first classified into good and poor employees. The tests were unsuccessful in discriminating between the two groups but by eliminating marginal employees, they did select 32% of the very poor employees and falsely identified 5% of the very good employees.—N. H. Pronko.

(See also abstracts 1252, 1538, 1544)

UNPUBLISHED THESES

1518. Armao, Sister M. Veronica Anne. An empirical study of the mental retardation of infants in institutions as compared with an adopted group. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.

1519. Bardsley, Roger Edwin. Basic patterns of interpersonal relationships as revealed in perceptual preferences. 1951, Ph.D., U. California.

1520. Barrows, Gordon. Factors associated with chronicity of war neuroses. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.

1521. Baumann, Sister M. Jane Frances. A follow-up study of vocational interests of high school girl graduates. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.

1522. Boyd, Robert W. The use of the multiple choice Rorschach Test in a study of school attendance and school success. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.

1523. Briggs, Kathleen P. An investigation of silent reading difficulties of retarded readers. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.

1524. Cawley, Sister Anne Mary. A study of the vocational interest trends of secondary school and college women. 1951, Ph.D., Catholic U.

1525. Daniels, Harry W. A psychological study of management factors in motor vehicle unit safety. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.

1526. Didato, Salvatore. The influence of values, as measured by the Allport-Vernon study of values, on perceptual estimations of size. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.

1527. Dinwiddie, Frank W. A comparative study of the Bender-Gestalt records of two groups of alcoholics. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.

1528. Divney, Herbert P. A comparative study of the Rorschach factors of three groups of alcoholics. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1529. Finney, Ben Curlier. Projective test correlates of assaultive behavior. 1951, Ph.D., U. California.
1530. Fisher, Jerome. The relations of certain social attitudes and values to the memory process, with special reference to the law of Prägnanz. 1950, Ph.D., U. Calif.
1531. Fortier, Robert. A study of the relation of the response to color and some personality functions. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.
1532. Gleason, Jacqueline. An analysis of 100 cases of oral reading difficulty. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1533. Havel, Joan Lisa. A projective approach to the study of prejudice. 1951, Ph.D., U. California.
1534. Hewes, David D. An investigation of relationship between clinical types and certain perceptual-cognitive characteristics. 1951, Ph.D., U. California.
1535. Hurley, John F. A comparison of college groups with hearing loss occurring before and after the beginning of conversational speech. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1536. Isaacs, Mark L. A study of the association between evaluative attitudes and personality traits. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1537. Katcher, Allan. The discrimination of sex differences by young children. 1951, Ph.D., U. California.
1538. Kelley, Paul. Rorschach measures of affect-adjustment in candidates to the religious life. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1539. Kennedy, Sister M. Francesca. The incomplete sentence test as a measure of responsibility in junior and senior girls in Catholic high schools. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1540. Kliebhan, Sister M. Camille. A study of the effect of positive and negative incentives on the performance of mentally deficient children. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1541. Knapp, William. A study of the quality of slowness of two groups of psychotic patients as demonstrated by performance on the revised Beta examination. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.
1542. Lichtenberg, Philip. A content analysis of American motion pictures with special respect to four classes of characteristics. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.
1543. McCarthy, Sister M. Viterbo. An empirical investigation of the social influence upon judgments requiring varying degrees of ego-involvement. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1544. Machen, Valentine. The significance of interests in engineering school achievement. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1545. Marquer, August A. Personality study of dermatological patients. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1546. Minium, Edward Wheadon. An experimental study of certain psychological factors in relation to the frequency of accidents in the transportation industry. 1951, Ph.D., U. California.
1547. Munger, Manus R. The differentiation of overachievers in engineering school by the Group Rorschach Test. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1548. Murney, Richard G. The relationship between certain Thematic Apperception Test and Rorschach Test scores. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1549. Nash, Harvey. The estimation of body size in relation to actual body size, personal ethos, and developmental status. 1951, Ph.D., U. California.
1550. Nechin, Herbert. A study of the relationship between parental ideology toward children's violation of conventional values and ethnocentrism. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.
1551. Nees, John F. The reading rate controller as a means of motivation for improving reading-rate of comprehension among seminarians. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1552. Pompilo, Peter T. The personality of epileptics as indicated by the Rorschach Test: a comparison with neurotic subjects. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1553. Pope, Henry L. Prohibitions, self-conceptions, and dreams. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.
1554. Renaud, Harold Robert. Clinical correlates of the masculinity-femininity scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. 1950, Ph.D., U. California.
1555. Rubinstein, Eli Abraham. The influence of personality integration on the perceptual process. 1951, Ph.D., Catholic U.
1556. Sanso, John Gaya. ESP phenomena and the regularities of human guessing: an experimental study. 1951, Ph.D., Catholic U.
1557. Schaefer, Earl. A comparison of personality characteristics of deaf and hearing college students as revealed by a group Rorschach method. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1558. Schillo, Richard J. Wechsler-Bellevue results of normals and neurotics with obsessive-compulsive features. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.
1559. Singer, Harry. Validity of the projection of sexuality in drawing the human figure. 1952, M.A., Western Reserve U.

1560. Smith, Joyce L. Multiple-choice Rorschach responses of over and under achievers among college women. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.

1561. Smith, Mary Elinor. Problems of freshman college women in relation to levels of achievement. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.

1562. Smith, Sydney Russell. The Rorschach examination and general intelligence: a validation study. 1951, Ph.D., U. California.

1563. Stenger, Charles. Magical thinking. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.

1564. Vogt, Herbert. The influence of group psychotherapy on the scholastic achievement of a number of delinquent boys. 1951, M.A., Catholic U.

1565. Wright, Carl S. Age and associated characteristics affecting cross-identification of sex on the Thematic Apperception Test. 1952, Ph.D., Western Reserve U.

1566. Zucker, Karl. Experimental investigation of correlates of projection. 1952, M.A., Western Reserve U.

The Last Word

A number of abstracters who have been searching journals on their own responsibility have had to discontinue this service. We would appreciate anyone having access to any of the following journals and willing to cover them regularly, advising us:

Archiv für Ohren —, u. Kehlkopfheilkunde
Instruments
Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism
Journal of Physiology
Physiological Review
Volta Review

* * *

The following journals have been added to the list and are now receiving coverage in *Psychological Abstracts*:

Bulletin of the Maritime Psychological Association. (*Bull. Marit. psychol. Ass.*) beginning with the Spring, 1952 issue.

Heilpädagogische Werkblätter (*Heilpädagog. Werkblätter*) Beginning with 1952, Vol. 21, No. 3.

Journal of the National Rehabilitation Association. (*J. nat. Rehabil. Ass.*) beginning 1953, Vol. 19, No. 1.

Proceedings of the South African Psychological Association. (*Proc. S. Afr. psychol. Ass.*) beginning with 1950, No. 1.

Science of Education, Japan. (*Sci. Educ. Jap.*) beginning with 1951, Vol. 1, No. 1.

South African Journal of Science (*S. Afr. J. Sci.*) beginning with 1952, Vol. 49, No. 1.

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We are now receiving the *Japanese Journal of Psychology* and *Science of Education, Japan* which are in Japanese with most articles having an English summary. We would like to hear from anyone who can read Japanese and who might be willing to abstract each issue as received.

* * *

The first issue of *Sociological Abstracts*, published as of November, 1952, has been received. For the present this new service is being published in mimeographed format. L. P. Chall is the editor, assisted by a board of abstracters. The first number contains abstracts of articles from 7 journals. There is a questionnaire bound in by means of which the editor hopes to get information which will lead to improvement of future issues. The price is 50 cents per issue; the first and second issues, planned for February 1953, can be secured from the editor at 218 East 12th St., New York 3, N. Y.

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